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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Passes the Supplement to the Insurance Law

And the Bill Prescribing How Corporations Shall Accept the New Constitution.

Ohio River and Pipe Line Bills Reported Favorably in the House.

A TEST VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION.

Majority Report of Judiciary Committee on Resolution to Investigate the State Treasury.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 10, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. McClellan—Requiring judges to file opinions within six months.

Mr. Strang—Authorizing appeals to the courts from assessments. It permits appeals within thirty days from the action of county commissioners.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—Prohibiting the pollution of streams by anything injurious to fish.

Mr. Ratan—Repealing taxes on trades, professions and occupations, substituting a poll tax of fifty cents.

Mr. Davis—For the protection of fish in lakes.

Mr. Wood—To regulate the sale of liquors. It repeals all existing liquor laws, and enacts a license law instead; licenses to be of eight classes, ranging from fifty-five to one hundred dollars; one-fourth for the State, and the rest for the county. The other provisions are similar to the present license law.

The following passed finally: Supplement to the insurance law; Supplement to the act prescribing the manner in which corporations shall accept the provisions of the new Consitution.

The bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases was postponed till to-morrow.

The following bills were reported favorable: To regulate the practice of medicine; Relating to Sheriff's bonds of indemnity; Allowing acknowledgment before Prothonotaries; Declaratory of the meaning of the 4th section of the act to repeal the Clearfield road of Clearfield county; Making the acts of foreign notaries *prima facie* evidence in our courts; Fixing the compensation of township officers at two dollars per day; Supplement to the act regulating divorces—allowing lunacy to be a cause for divorce; To prevent the defiling of sewer ponds; Validating all bonds heretofore issued for value by municipalities; Allowing the service of process on agents, where principals reside in other counties; relative to bail for stay of execution where the bail is likely to prove insolvent.

The following were reported negatively: Giving courts discretionary power over costs and counsel fees in contested will cases; To limit local taxation; Requiring all banks to make reports to the Auditor General.

HOUSE.

Mr. Parker, of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution providing for an inquiry into the powers of the House to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, made a lengthy report, which holds that under the laws of 1842 and 1872 a committee of the House has full powers to subpœna witnesses to testify, and in case of refusal to cause them to be punished for contempt; but by the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution, in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, and inasmuch as this Constitution and laws render the making of profit out of the public moneys a criminal offense, the committee has grave doubts of the power of the House to compel any officer to testify facts which might criminate himself. The refusal to testify, however, would be a privilege of the officer which might change according to the discretion. The committee further report that under the Constitution, section 10, article 5, neither one of the Houses nor a committee thereof can employ a clerk or accountant to be paid by the State, as contemplated by the resolution. To confer such powers requires the passage of a law, and such a law is recommended. They further report that the Attorney General has ample powers, under existing laws, to investigate the management of the Treasury, and that as, after the 3rd of May next, the present Auditor General and State Treasurer will be of different political parties, the committee deem it worthy of the consideration of the House, whether a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Treasury may not be made by the incoming Auditor General. This officer can restate the accounts of the Commonwealth against the State Treasurer, in charge him with the interest received on moneys of the State, if such shall have been received, and can compel collection from the sureties of the Treasurers and the statute of limitations does not run against Commonwealth accounts, accounts of any State Treasurer may be restated. Reference is here made to the laws giving plenary powers to the Auditor General to make the examination called for under the acts of 1811 and 1816. The committee conclude their report as follows: "In view of the fact that, in the aggregation and exchange of the four and a half and five per cent. loans of the State for a six per cent. loan, the interests of the Commonwealth were greatly prejudiced, may be expedient to refer all matters connected with the exchange to a select one of the standing committees; but the propriety of so doing is left to the judgment of the House."

Mr. Mitchell gave notice of a minority report.

The following bills passed first reading: Providing for the acquisition of outlets by cities of the third class; Senate bill regulating the management of State normal schools: Act to prevent the violation of the usury laws; To prohibit banks under State control from charging more than legal interest.

The bill repealing local option was decided improperly on the calendar, while a motion to recommit to the committee is pending. The House refused to suspend the rules to consider a motion to remit—yeas 104, nays 74. Messrs. Swan, Patterson, Thorn and Andrew Large were among the yeas. Messrs. Christy, Sharn, Irwin, Hays, Rodgers, Long and Mr. Large voted nay. Messrs. Carson and Shidle were absent.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Irwin read in place a bill relative to the payment of costs of the division of election districts.

The joint resolution increasing the officers of the Senate and House was reported back committee negatively.

Mr. Christy's Ohio River bill, the Pipe Line bill and the bill repealing the act of 1868, regulating rates of fare on certain Allegheny county passenger railroads, were ordered favorably.

The joint resolution ordering three thousand copies of Smull's Hand Book, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1875.

The House made its fifth attempt, this morning, to revive the Wolfe quarrel, but was away from it as fast as possible. After the preliminary business, it actually went down to work, and got through its calendar of bills on first reading, by spending two sessions upon it.

It is noticeable that most of the bills considered by it are duplicates of bills which have already passed in the Senate, or are under consideration there. The wisdom of passing House bills upon subjects which the Senate has already acted, or will be questioned. It may gratify the vanity of those who introduced the bills into the House, but it does not excite business at all. The end will be that similar bills will pass both Houses, and one of them will become laws.

The opposition to the Pipe Line bill indicates. The Pittsburgh refiners do not appear to be all in favor of it, and the probability of them is quite improved. The chances for the bill do not seem to increase, with the progress of the session, and it is certain that the section granting extraordinary powers to companies, can never pass the ordeal of discussion. The advice given to the friends of this measure, to make it simple in its provisions, and confine it to bringing the companies under the operations of Wallace's bill, might have been acted upon with advantages, and the neglect of it will probably cause the defeat of the bill. An amendment at too much its friends can get nothing.

The bill introduced by Mr McNeill, relative to the paving of streets in cities, full details of which were sent by me by wire, is, I take it, a bill to make the office of the Penn avenue act general, and applicable to all cities. Two objections will likely arise to the bill, when it comes up. First, it applies to all cities a plan heretofore not in operation in any except Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and will therefore excite opposition from those cities which prefer to adhere to their present methods; and second, it provides for an issue of city bonds for street paving without providing against exceeding the limit of city indebtedness fixed by the Constitution. The bill is also objectionable in form in that it enacts that assessments under it shall be made "in the usual manner," without specifying the manner, and the process of enforcing liens entered up under it is declared in general terms to be the same as that pursued in other cases of liens for grading and paving. The lawyers of the Senate hold that legal remedies and process cannot be enacted by a mere reference to similar remedies and process in other cases. They must be set out at length, and re-enacted in every new application of them. The bill being an important one, its friends had better take note of their objections, in time, and remedy them. The bill has a slim chance of going through, at best, because it is applicable to *all* cities, and the want of it is felt but in a few; but if it has to have any chance at all, the legal difficulties referred to must first be removed.

Among the bills which excited discussion in the Senate, to-day, was a bill originally introduced by Mr. Wallace to enable managers of turnpike road companies to abandon or surrender any part or parts of their roads to the township authorities, and cease collection of tolls thereon after such surrender. The roads so surrendered would thereafter become township roads. Mr. McKinley moved to include plank roads, and to include those parts of such roads lying in boroughs and cities, which was agreed to, and the bill, so amended, applies to all turnpike and plank road companies, and they are authorized to surrender any part or parts of their roads to any city, borough or township in which the same may lie.

Mr. Wood objected to the bill in that shape. It authorized only a partial surrender, and, under it, any turnpike company could abandon the most difficult or most expensive parts of their roads, and retain the least costly, while charging exorbitant tolls. He proposed an amendment, authorizing such companies to surrender *all* of their roads; but this was voted down, and the bill passed second reading as indicated. Mr. Penny, as well as Mr. Wood, expressed hostility to the policy of allowing the surrender of parts of turnpike or plank roads, as one likely to lead to abuse; but Mr. McKinley contended that they already had the power to abandon, by simply neglecting any part of their roads, which could then be taken from them, and that his proposition facilitated its operation, and this bill merely allowed that to be done, directly, which was now done indirectly.

Many radical bills are finding their way here just now. Among the rest I notice one, read by Mr. Cooper on Monday night, which places married women upon the same basis as to the ownership and transfer of money, property, etc., as if they were still unmarried. It allows them to hold and transfer stocks, bonds, real estate, and all other property, in their own name and for their own use exclusively, to sell and transfer the same to their husbands, or receive the same from them, without valuable consideration, but without prejudice to the rights of creditors, and frees all property held by either husband or wife from the control of the other party to the marital contract. This sounds like very advanced doctrine, even to one prepared to go to great lengths in these respects, and the bill will no doubt be reported back "with a negative considerations." The chasm is too big to be got over at one jump.

Another bill probably destined to a similar fate is one read by Mr. Ruan, by request, to-day, to give greater uniformity to decrees of divorce. The object of the bill is to give the same effect to decrees of divorce issued in other States as are given to the decrees of our own courts in such cases. This would naturally encourage a resort, for divorces, to those States in which they are most easily obtained. I do not know how such a proposition can be enacted by a law in such cases, if they have ever had occasion to do so; but I am impressed with a recollection that the courts of New York have repeatedly refused to give full faith and credit to such decrees as this bill contemplates, in cases where it was shown that no notice had been given to or served upon the opposite party by the applicant.

The joint committee of the two Houses on the subject of the suppression of quackery, has drawn up a bill to regulate medical practice, which Dr. Wood read in place to-day. It provides that no one shall practice medicine in this State who has not received a diploma and a degree as Doctor of Medicine from some institution legally qualified to issue such diplomas and confer such degrees, and provides the necessary machinery for ascertaining that fact, and for punishing those who undertake to practice medicine without the evidences of professional proficiency. The medical profession, throughout the State, has taken a deep interest in this measure, and is in earnest in its efforts thus to suppress quackery. How far the two rival schools of medicine have co-operated in seeking for its passage, I have not been able to ascertain.

A bill presented to-day authorizes the president judge of each court in the State to appoint an official reporter to report important trials and cases, and publish an annual volume of selected cases. This, if it became a law, would be a good thing for the law-book publishers, and would eventually relieve each practising lawyer to enlarge his book room to the size of the Congressional Library. The bewildered lawyer, looking at the steadily accumulating pile, would finally be compelled to exclaim with Buckingham, "Bring me no more Reports!" SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1875.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved that the Senate, at five o'clock, proceed to consider till this evening for the purpose of considering the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed the motion, and said he desired to have the Steamboat bill disposed of. He gave notice that he would press that bill in opposition to all others.

After discussion, Mr. MORRILL withdrew the motion for the evening session, but gave notice that he would renew it again during the day.

The Steamboat bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, with the understanding that it should be reported back on Saturday or Monday next.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the government of the District of Columbia, reported by the Special Committee, of which Mr. Morrill, of Maine, is Chairman.

Mr. HITCHCOCK called up the House bill to perfect the United States Government guarantee of the District of Columbia 3-65 bonds, and to authorize them to be registered at the United States Treasury. Passed.

The Senate bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustin, Fla., was taken up, to which there was an amendment pending, submitted last session by Mr. Edmunds, providing that if at any time any distinction shall be made in the admission of pupils on account of race or color, the site shall revert to the United States, and it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 24. Messrs. Cameron, Ferry, of Conn., Gilbert, Morrill, of Vt., Sawyer and Sprague were among those who voted in the negative.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, said the vote just taken indicated the fact that Republicans had become thoroughly demoralized on the subject of civil rights, and he felt constrained to vote against the bill. It could be construed in no other way than as an intimation that if the trustees of the school chose to do so, they might exclude colored children from its benefits.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, denied that such a construction would be justified. He hoped this institution, which was a private one, would make no distinction on account of color. The bill was then passed without a division, Mr. Alcorn voting in the negative.

Mr. HOWE entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the purchase of a site for public buildings at Harrisburg, Pa., and appropriating $150,000 for that purpose was read.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the clause providing that the State of Pennsylvania shall relinquish its jurisdiction over the land to be conveyed. He said that unless this was done no act whatever committed in the proposed building could be taken cognizance of by either municipal or State authorities. A clause similar to the one he proposed to strike out had been creeping into bills of this character, and it was time for the Senate to stop it.

The motion of Mr. Thurman to strike out was rejected—yeas 16, nays 24. The bill then passed.

The Steamboat bill was then called up, and it was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, reported by the Select Committee, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Morton, to have three commissioners elected by the qualified voters of the District, instead of appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that as soon as the bill now before the Senate should be disposed of, he would call up the resolution to seat Pinchback.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a new tariff bill. He wished to have the bill made the special order in the House, instead of in Committee of the Whole, but Messrs. WARD, of Illinois, and SAYLOR, of Ohio, objected, the latter remarking that it was a proposition to kill the goose which laid the golden egg, and that he would throw every obstacle in the way.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that there was no disposition on his side of the House to interfere with the immediate consideration of the bill, which was to raise revenue.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McCrary in the chair, on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The total amount recommended to be appropriated by this bill is $37,524,361.

Mr. TYNER, who had charge of the bill, explained it and compared the items with those of last year's expenditures. The expense of the Department was five per cent. less than that of last year, while the annual increase of business is from eight to ten per cent.

Mr. PLATT, of New York, from the Postoffice Committee, offered an amendment fixing the salaries of certain postmasters as follows: New York, $8,000; Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, $6,000; Brooklyn, Baltimore, San Francisco and Cincinnati, $5,000.

Mr. COX moved to amend the amendment by making the salary of the postmaster at New York $10,000.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, proposed that the postmasters of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., should receive $6,000 a year.

After discussion Mr. COX withdrew his amendment, recognizing that it had no chance of being adopted and that it might defeat the original proposition.

Mr. O'Neill's amendment was rejected.

Mr. NEGLEY moved to add the Postoffice at Pittsburgh to the six thousand dollar offices, and Mr. SYPHER proposed to add New Orleans, and Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin, proposed Milwaukee. They were all rejected.

Mr. Platt's original proposition was then rejected, only 31 voting for it.

Mr. SAMPSON, of Ohio, moved an amendment, repealing the law of 1872 for additional mail steamship service to Japan and China, and annulling the contract made under it. Agreed to without discussion.

Mr. COBURN moved an amendment requiring public documents and seeds sent by Members of Congress to be carried through the mails free.

Pending action on it, the committee rose and the House took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for debate only.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Marine News.

LONDON, February 10.—Steamships California, Hermann and City of New York, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 10, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼@93⅝; account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 102¾. New York Central shares, 96¾. Erie, 18¾.

PARIS, February 10.—Rentes 64 francs 30 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 10.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 88½.

ANTWERP, February 10.—Refined petroleum 27¼ francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7⅞d; Orleans 7¾@8d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and import. Breadstuffs quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon—long clear middles, 46s 3d; Shoulders 38s 6d. Hams—sugar cured 72s.

FIRE AT LOWELL, OHIO.

Five Buildings Burned—Loss $20,000, with Light Insurance.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, February 10.—Tuesday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the town of Lowell, in this county, eight miles from here. The fire originated in what is known as the Postoffice building, owned by J. B. Nessle, and was caused by a defective flue. The surrounding buildings, being of wood, were consumed in the number of five, as follows: Residence of Calvin McCombs—loss $2,000; no insurance. Store of Hartzell Brothers, owned by Mr. McCombs—loss $5,000; partly insured. Postoffice building, with grocery and provision store—loss $3,000; insurance on building $1,000, no insurance on stock. Store of M. Wolf—loss fully covered by insurance. Building of Mr. Nock—loss $2,500; partially insured. J. R. Crabb's saddler's shop and Philip Fred's shop—total loss, with no insurance. The total loss in this is estimated at twenty thousand dollars. An engine was sent from this place, but arrived too late to be of any service. This is the first fire that has occurred in Lowell for eight years.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Ohio Valley and the Lower Lake region, falling barometer, southeast winds and rain or snow, followed by southwest to northwest winds, colder, clearing weather and rising barometer. For the Middle States, falling barometer, higher temperatures, cloudy weather and possibly rain or snow. The rivers will rise slightly below Memphis, and cease falling at Nashville and Cincinnati. Cautionary signals continue at New Orleans, Cape Henry, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London and Woods' Holes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1875.

FIRE IN AN ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

A fire this morning in the Institution for the Blind, owned by Mr. Jacobs, on the thirty-fourth street, damaged the building $2,500. Although there was great excitement among the inmates, a panic was prevented and none was injured.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 10.—In the House, this afternoon, after a long but quiet contest, the Reese Senate bill, which amended the Adair Liquor law by requiring the filing of a written notice with the Corporation Clerk ten days before suits for damages can be brought, or the giving of written or verbal notice to liquor dealers, was passed—yeas 57, nays 37.

Pearson's bill to take from municipal corporations the right to prohibit the sale of ale, wine, beer and cider was defeated—yeas 42, nays 44.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Hansa, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The plow works of Larowdy, King and Herrine, at Minneapolis, were burned yesterday. Loss $13,600; insurance $12,500.

General Chester Harding, formerly a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, and brigade commander in the Union army during the war, died in St. Louis yesterday.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the practice of attorneys taking cases and dividing the profits with their clients is champerty, and therefore illegal.

The bill for the abolition of capital punishment, which has been hanging for some time between the two Houses of the Maine Legislature, was yesterday killed.

The Elm House, Thurston's shoe factory, Bankers' store, bank building and Congregational church, in Farmington, New Hampshire, burned last night. Loss $350,000; insurance $50,000.

The elders seceding from the First Presbyterian church of Louisville, and now adhering to the Louisville Presbytery, have brought suit in the Chancery Court against Rev. S. E. Wilson and the congregation for the recovery of the church building and property.

The United States Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Charles E. Dyer, United States Judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; William H. Clayton, United States Attorney for the Western district of Arkansas, and James Fagan, United States Marshal for the same district.

The National Association of Stove Manufacturers is in session in Chicago. Members are present from New York, Troy, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Wheeling, Erie, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Medina, Akron, Detroit, St. Louis and other places. The annual address was made by John S. Perry, of Albany, President of the Association. A. Bradley, of Pittsburgh, was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the association.

One day last week, says the Sullivan *Democrat*, Mr. Christy, a teacher of the public school in Franklin township, Lycoming county, just over the line of Davidson township, Sullivan county, at what is known as the Stone school house, came near being murdered in cold blood. It seems that Mr. Christy had given one of the pupils under his charge a flogging for disobedience of orders, and things had quieted down. On the morning following Mr. Christy, while on his way to school, discovered written on the snow at the side of the road these words, "Christy must fall," and while reading a pistol shot was fired at him, striking an atlas he carried under his arm and glancing off, thus saving his life. The would-be murderer has not yet been discovered.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE TARIFF BILL.

General Satisfaction with Its Provisions.

Steamboat Bill to be Passed Next Week.

Senator Conkling to the Contrary Notwithstanding.

Confirmation of a Governor for Wyoming and a Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1875.

The New Revenue Bill.

The new tax bill, reported to-day, seems to meet with general favor. Influential members of the Senate Finance Committee accept its provisions as about what are needed. Senator Sherman entertains some hesitation about the wisdom of the increased tax on whisky, believing that it cannot be collected. Commissioner Douglass is of the opinion that it can be, as easily as at the present rate. The bill will realize the thirty millions required annually for the sinking fund. The receipts of the Government, with economy, unless there should be a great decline, will be equal to the current expenses.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

It is stated that an executive session of the Senate will be called, after the adjournment, to consider the Hawaiian treaty.

The Steamboat Bill,

owing to the opposition of Senator Conkling, was referred back to the Committee on Commerce to-day. This Senator, a Presidential aspirant, seems to take special interest in opposing this measure, and, in fact, every other steamboat interest in the West. The bill will be reported back, and probably be passed early next week.

Governor of Wyoming.

The nomination of ex-Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, to be Governor of Wyoming, sent to the Senate to-day, was confirmed without a reference. Mr. Thayer was one of the unsuccessful candidates in the recent Senatorial contest in Nebraska, to succeed Tipton. Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, relieved by the above appointment, was to-day nominated and promptly confirmed as Third Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1875.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The text of the Revenue bill, reported in the House to-day by Mr. Dawes, is as follows:

A bill to further protect the Sinking Fund, and to provide for the exigencies of the Government.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the date of the passage of this act, there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law shall not have been paid, and whether the said spirits shall then be in a distillery bonded warehouse or not, a tax of one dollar on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof before removal from the distillery bonded warehouse, and so much of section 3,251 of the revision of the statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed; *provided*, that in addition to the tax of seventy cents per gallon imposed by law now existing, there shall be levied and collected a tax of fifteen cents, being one-half increase of the tax under the act, on each and every proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, of domestic distilled spirits manufactured and placed in bonded warehouse prior to the day when this act shall take effect, and held in bonded warehouse at that time, and on all such spirits then held by distillers, rectifiers or wholesale dealers having in their possession or under their control distilled spirits or stamped packages and any person who shall sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any such distilled spirits after this act takes effect, until an additional stamp tax for the same shall be provided for by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue denoting the payment of the additional tax of fifteen cents per gallon herein imposed, is purchased and attached to such spirits or packages containing the same, in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, shall be subject to and pay a penalty of one dollar for each and every gallon so removed, and all spirits so removed shall be confiscated to the United States; and, *provided further*, that on all brandy, rum, gin and all compounds and preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of the chief value, embracing all the forms of distilled spirits imported into the United States, the tax and the duty as fixed in the revised statutes is two dollars per gallon, this duty is hereafter to be levied, collected and paid, and shall be of per gallon.

SEC. 2. That section 3,368 of the revised statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty cents per pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy cents per pound; *provided*, that the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

SEC. 3. That so much of section 3,437 as imposes a stamp tax on friction matches, lucifer matches or other articles made in part of wood and used for like purposes, be, and the same is hereby repealed, to take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1875.

SEC. 4. That on all molasses not including tank bottom, syrup of sugar and juice, shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed by section 2,504 of the revised statutes, an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of said duties, as levied upon the several grades therein designated.

SEC. 5. That so much of section 2,503 of the revised statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504, shall be collected, collected and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without abatement of the ten per centum as provided in section 2,503.

SEC. 6. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

The committee agreed yesterday to favor the repeal of that part of the present law which requires stamps on bank checks, etc., but this morning they struck out the repealing section before reporting the bill to the House.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Car on the Oil Creek Road Thrown from the Track—Two Cars Wrecked on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Road—Several Passengers Seriously Injured.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 10.—The rear car of the night express south, on the Oil Creek Railroad, was thrown from the track this evening by the breaking of a rail, three miles north of this place. Several passengers were slightly injured. Thomas R. Robinson, Treasurer of the road, was seriously injured about the head. Mr. N. Alward, of Titusville, had two ribs broken, and a young girl named Mary Martin, of Deamond, in this county, had her back broken. Her injuries are supposed to be fatal. The injured were brought to this city.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—As the passenger train on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, which left here this morning, was passing Edwardsville Crossing, about twenty miles from St. Louis, the two rear passenger cars ran on the side track, by reason of the breaking of the cross-bar of the switch and collided with a freight train standing there. The coaches were badly wrecked and the locomotive of the freight train was greatly damaged. Mary S. Wigert, of Jacksonport, Arkansas, was badly cut and bruised about the face and head. Geo. M. Bishop, of Indianapolis, was severely hurt on the right thigh. Marcus Beal, express messenger, and W. T. Harding, of Belleville, Ills., were slightly injured. There were no other casualties.

Congressman McCrary, of Iowa, has written and has now in press a book on the law of elections in this country. He was for a time Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, during which period he had occasion to study the subject very thoroughly.

The Indiana Legislature proposes to regulate bagging smashing and smashers.

TILTON-BEECHER.

THE WINSTED STORY RE-TOLD.

Tilton's Acquaintance with Woodhull Further Ventilated.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The Tilton-Beecher trial attracted this morning, the usual crowd. Mrs. Tilton was seated between Mrs. Field and a lady new to the court room. Gen. Tracy was present, and during the greater portion of the morning session kept up an animated conversation with ex-Judge Porter. Mrs. Beecher, accompanied by her son, was seated behind the counsel for her husband, who was absent.

The cross-examination of Mr. Tilton was continued by Mr. Evarts, who read a letter which was written by Tilton to a friend in Connecticut, explaining the charge of stopping at a hotel in Winsted with a lady. He said in explanation of this occurrence that the lady was a protege of his wife's, who had attended a lecture of his there, and was staying at the same hotel, but there being no fire in her room, and a stove in his, she had come into his room to share the heat, and sat by the fire reading to him while he lay on the bed. This letter was written to a Mr. Hastings; I do not now remember who he is; it was written in answer to an inquiry.

I never heard anything about the slips of Mrs. Woodhull's publication of November last, published in the columns of the New York newspaper offices; I went to Mrs. Woodhull's office when occasion required, but with no great regularity; always went when I was sent for, and sometimes I went spontaneously; I went to her house perhaps ten or a dozen times; I only passed one night under her roof, in September, the precise day I do not remember; I do not remember where I spent the time from the 3d to the 5th of June, 1871, and I cannot say if any portion of it was spent at the home of Mrs. Woodhull; I did not spend either of those nights at her house, though I am unable to say if I was at her residence those days. I cannot remember anything noteworthy occurring on either of these days. Never passed three days in her company; though I cannot say if I passed a portion of any of these days in her house; I do not remember if Mrs. Tilton was in the country, but will tell by looking at her correspondence; I would be able to tell by the Catharine Gaunt letter. I think she was at Scholarie. I do not remember anything of Mr. Bowen's visiting Mrs. Woodhull when she told a lawyer named Hussey, of Lowell, of the story which she published; but I recollect being with her on the occasion of Bowen's first visit. I heard her speak of the publication in the presence of Mr. Moulton, but never in that of any other person.

On the morning of Mrs. Tilton's return she came to my house; she went to her mother's afterwards, and came back to my house, when she told me of the conversation she had had with her mother, which the latter urged her to go and live with her. About a week or ten days after, she left and went to her mother's, where she remained about a week. She left me at this time from the office of the Brooklyn *Union* and she came to me; she had our infant child with her when she left the house. I do not remember anything of the child during her absence; the child was brought to my house, however, but who brought it thence I do not know, nor do I know that the child was taken in the carriage. She then returned to my house, but I do not know whether she considered it her home, (letter shown to witness); I judge this to be the letter to Mrs. Tilton. The letter was read by Mr. Evarts as follows:

"Ellen, wrap the baby up carefully and bring him to my house immediately. Theodore Tilton. 6:15 P. M."

The witness continued: The Ellen to whom the letter is addressed is Miss Ellen Dennis, my housekeeper; I do not remember if I was at home when the child was brought there; I do not know when the story was published. I do not remember saying "My wife is as pure as the light," but I said "You would not believe me, but ask Mr. Moulton if my wife is not as pure as gold." In December, 1872, there was in existence a paper called the "True Story," written by me about the end of that month, with a tripartite covenant was not published in the True Story, but any person reading it could understand it from all that was there.

Before the 1st of January, 1871, I returned from the West, where I had been on a lecturing tour, during which I heard stories which I thought required to put in a statement. Mrs. Tilton accompanied me on a portion of that tour. I heard one story out there, that I was a drunkard, had become divorced and others of like nature, and on my return I thought of publishing the Bowen letter. I first began the preparation of this letter in March, 1872. I conferred with Oliver Johnston and Moulton about publishing the letter. When the article was put in type, I do not remember showing it to any persons other than those concerned. It was shown by Mr. Moulton to Mr. Beecher, and by Mr. Claflin to Mr. Bowen, but I was not present then. The tripartite agreement was drawn up on April 2d, but there was a previous preparation of it by Mr. Wilkison, containing a clause which I declined to sign. I have not got a copy of the paper containing the clause referred to. The changes were made in Mr. Bowen's clause No. 1, and mine which was numbered 2. I do not know if the original draft is in existence.

The court adjourned.

The object of the defense in introducing the letter written by Tilton directing that his child be brought from Mrs. Morse's to his house, was to show that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to reside with her mother, and that Tilton, during the absence of his wife from the house of Mrs. Morse, sent for and procured the child to induce Mrs. Tilton to return to her home.

FROM COLUMBUS.

A Glance at Possible Republican Candidates—The Men Who May Make Up the Next State Ticket—Death of the State Librarian—Candidates for His Vacant Office—Some Dog Statistics and Its Result—A Polite Lobby that Didn't Come Back, &c.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, February 9, 1875.

Last week I spoke of the candidates whose names had already been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nominations for State offices, the coming campaign. Now I will mention some of those who will probably be put forward on the Republican side, premising with the remark that the uncertainty of the next State election keeps back many who would, under more hopeful circumstances, be in the advance line for official recognition. Ohio may possibly reverse her decision and become Republican again, next fall, but I believe the more prevalent opinion to be that she will not. The reaction, to tell the truth, is not likely to take place so soon. It is the era of the Restoration with the Democratic party, and its new lease of power gives it a lease of vigor that is not to be exhausted in one or two years.

The most talked of man for the Republican candidate for Governor is ex-Governor William Dennison. He is a strong man, politically, has a good record to point back to, and is extremely popular. He was Governor in 1861, when the civil war broke out, and his labors in organizing and sending forward Ohio regiments were well directed and unceasing. Since then he has been a member of the President's cabinet, and has had other distinguished honors offered him. A man of fine presence, an eloquent speaker, and withal an excellent organizer, he would, if nominated, enter into the canvas with spirit, and make perhaps the best race among all those who have been spoken of.

Ex-Governor Noyes will probably be urged for the nomination from Southern Ohio. He was beaten by Allen, two years ago, after the most bitter personal contest ever carried on in the State, and beaten even then by only eight hundred votes. His friends believe that he ought to be given another chance to redeem himself. He was a gallant soldier in the war, and is reckoned one of the best speakers in the party. He would be found weakest, perhaps, in the Western Reserve, where he will still exists an unsettled feud between his adherents and those of General Garfield. Up in the Northwest they are claiming the nomination for General Sherman's brother, Secretary of State, who now represents the Toledo district in Congress, but who was defeated last fall by a postoffice appointment. He has been a fair but not a brilliant one of official honors already. Still, he would make a lively canvass for any opponent—even for William Allen, if he too has risen. Buell or old Ben. Wade has been spoken of, also, in connection with the office, but he declines the honor, preferring his quiet Kingsville existence, after a two years' service in the Senate. Lieutenant Governor Hart has likewise been spoken of by many as an available candidate, but he, too, prefers to return to private life, his practice and the pleasures of Cleveland society, to which he now belongs. Senator Curtis, of Cuyohoga county, has been urged to become a candidate for the Legislature, but he declines, and says he means to retire to private life and have nothing more to do with politics.

Dr. James Williams, the present incumbent, will be a candidate for re-nomination as State Auditor, and will, in all likelihood, secure it without much trouble. Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, who was State Treasurer in 1867, is also spoken of, whose name has been mentioned against him. For Attorney General the present incumbent, Mr. John Little, will be nominated again. He has proved himself a capable and faithful officer, and the compliment of re-nomination will be given him without his asking for it. For Judge of the Supreme Court Judge McIlvaine, the present Chief Justice, will undoubtedly again receive the nomination. It will be notified that no candidates

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

THE *Post* regards the first resolution of the last National Democratic platform in exactly the same light in which the incorrigible New England toper viewed the Maine law—firmly believing in it theoretically, but being utterly opposed to its enforcement.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company, it is understood, is about to reduce its rates to correspond with the reductions recently made by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. This looks like war, nor do the public generally care greatly how soon it begins.

JEFF. DAVIS has been selected to deliver the oration at the dedication of the statue of Gen. LEE, at the University over which he presided, next October. A most felicitous choice. DAVIS fully believes that the "cause" which fainted in the rebel leader's arms ten years ago, is not dead, but only sleeping, and will return to life again in 1876.

IT APPEARS that the dogs of the United States cost their owners ten million dollars annually, while the aggregate amount of salaries paid to the preachers of all denominations throughout the country is only six million dollars. A little less dogmatism of the former kind, and a little more of the latter would, in the light of this contrast, seem to be not wholly inadvisable.

THE commerce of Boston is looking up. The total value of the exports of that port last month was $3,174,135, which is said to be the largest shipment in any one month in the history of the port. Taking in view the general dullness reported in all branches of trade, this fact is very encouraging. The shipments during the present month are also reported to be progressing auspiciously.

LAST Monday evening the venerable poet-editor, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, took tea with his old friend, Governor TILDEN, of New York, and all the gossips in Albany and New York are running over with information as to the "political significance" of the event. It has none, however. The veteran journalist is likely to remain, if not on the fence, at least on the *Post*, until he dies.

"EVERY Radical in Congress, with a single exception, on Monday voted in favor of the third term theory. This may be taken as an official declaration that Grant is to be the Radical candidate in 1876."—*Post.*

This is the very essence of disingenuousness. The simple facts are, that a Democratic member from this State moved to suspend the rules and adopt an anti-third term resolution, and that the Republicans voted against the proposition, which was nothing but a gratuitous piece of impertinence.

TAMMANY does not appear to have lost caste perceptibly on account of the involuntary retirement of TWEED. Colonel FELLOWS, who was a blatant rebel during the war, and fought against the North, where he was born, is the counsel of the society; BURTON N. HARRISON, ex-Secretary of JEFF. DAVIS, is the Chief Clerk and Secretary of Tammany's new Mayor, and Major QUINCY, formerly keeper of Libby Prison, has been made Clerk of Arrests for Tammany's new Sheriff. No matter how rapidly the Southern portion of the party may advance, the Northern wing is never found lagging behind. In what direction the movement tends, is altogether another question.

THE public declaration of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, one of the leading Episcopalian divines of New York city, made on Monday last at a formal conference of clergymen of that church, to the effect that Episcopalianism is steadily on the decline in this country, has created not a little sensation in Episcopal circles. We suspect the reverend doctor's statement has a large basis of truth, however; neither do we think the cause of the decline is far to seek. A growing distrust of the aims and purposes of that church seems to have taken possession of the American, not less than of the English people, who believe that its general tendencies are toward ritualism and Romanism. The recent election of Dr. DE KOVEN to the Episcopal chair of the Illinois diocese may be cited in favor of the validity of this assumption. Indeed, the Catholic Bishop of Chicago is openly stated to have strongly urged such selection, on the ground that Dr. DE KOVEN stood much nearer in sympathy to the Roman Church than did any of his competitors.

THE strike of the Troy iron workers continues to weaken. The BURDENS have now twenty-two puddling and three scrap furnaces running on double turn, and others are about to be started. The CORNINGS have also decided to start their puddling furnaces within a few weeks. They have been running some time, and have worked up a portion of the puddled iron on hand. They have a sufficient quantity to last some time yet, but they have decided to start their puddling forges in the same manner as the BURDENS have done, as soon as the latter have their full complement of men, if the old hands still refuse to accede to the terms. There are some thirty-two furnaces, employing when in full operation about sixty-four puddlers and sixty-four helpers. When these are started there will be upwards of seven hundred men employed at the BURDEN works. There are now four hundred and fifty men employed in the different departments, and others of the disaffected are returning to work every day.

THE last official statement of the associated banks of New York city shows that they now hold of coin and coin certificates only $15,100,000, against $33,200,000 at the corresponding date last year, and forty per cent. less than the average at the same time every year for the past decade. The gold balance in the Treasury Department shows a similar depletion. The amount of coin held by the Government on the 1st instant was $69,500,000, against $85,300,000 a year ago, and an average of $20,500,000 less than at corresponding periods for previous years up to 1869. The New York *Bulletin* assigns the following facts as the principal causes of this depletion:

"Ever since the panic, the rate of interest has been so low, and the caution among investors so decided, that an unusual preference has been given to Government securities both by private individuals and financial institutions. Prices of bonds have thus been kept above the European quotations, which have been depressed by the unsettled condition of the London and continental money markets, and United States securities have, from this cause, been steadily flowing home for several months past. The amount of bonds thus returned must have been very large. The reflux is by no means at its height just now, and yet, last week, one lot of new fives, of $700,000 was received, and the week previous one parcel of $600,000 of the same class of bonds arrived. Besides this absence of Treasury Department shows a similar depletion. The amount of coin held by the Government on the 1st instant was $69,500,000, against $85,300,000 a year ago, and an average of $20,500,000 less than at corresponding periods for previous years up to 1869. The New York *Bulletin* assigns the following facts as the principal causes of this depletion:

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But both movements are proof of the restless energy with which the Crusade for bringing about the practical union of Church and State is pressed. The grand question it involves is one which will be *forced* upon public attention. No amount of shirking will get rid of it, or postpone it. It may not be a practical question, today, in Pennsylvania, so far as our local legislation is for the present concerned; but it is a question of general interest, nevertheless, and it will come home to us sooner, possibly, than is now expected. We are prepared for our share in the controversy, whenever it opens; and we would be faithless to our readers if we did not call their attention to these signs of the times, the purport of which is too plain to be mistaken.

ABOUT PATENTS.

The country generally will rejoice to learn of the action of Congress in defeating the applications for a renewal of sundry petty patents for various parts of the machinery of which sewing machines, generally, are made up. Upon the magnetic telegraph, the original patent for which ran out years since, numerous improvements have been made in matters of detail, which have each been covered with patents, and which now render the magnetic telegraph as much a patented monopoly as ever; and in like manner the sewing machine has been loaded down with patents of all kinds, from the needle to the treadle, the cost of which has practically rendered the possession of such a machine a luxury from which the poor are shut out by the exorbitance of the price to be paid for it. The refusal of Congress to renew these patents, the holders of which have fastened upon the original machine like the daughters of the horse-leech, crying continually "Give! give!" will compel an abandonment of the monopoly that has hitherto been accorded them. The machine which is now sold at $50 need not cost half the money; and American purchasers will soon be able to buy sewing machines as cheaply as the people of Great Britain can now buy them from the same manufacturers, the patents referred to having no force across the ocean. Machines of American make are advertised to-day, in the English papers, at half the price that is demanded for them here, and that solely because of the patents which here weigh them down.

And we may be permitted, in this connection, to express the trust that Congress will hereafter adopt the general policy, and stick to it, of refusing to renew any and all patents that have run to their legal limits. While there might, possibly, arise a case in which justice to an unlucky inventor might require the extension of his patent beyond the fourteen year term allowed by law, through his inability to get it before the public in season, there is but little probability of the occurrence of such a case. As a general rule it is safe to infer that a patent which has not won its way to favor in seven or fourteen years is a failure; and it is just as safe to conclude that the inventor has had ambient opportunity to earn his reward within that period. In the multiplicity of patents which is now prevailing, it is much more the duty of Congress to protect the people from the inventors than the inventors from the people. The former have all the protection they have a right to ask; with that we do not seek to meddle; but we protest against extra extensions of patents, especially in the cases of domestic and agricultural implements in common use.

The practice which is growing up of patenting trifling improvements to implements in general use, and then piling up a patent upon improvements to such improvements, is also growing into undue proportions, and needs to have some bounds set to it. A mowing machine patented twenty years ago, is improved by a new cog wheel set into it somewhere, say ten years after the first patent; the old patent ran out six years ago, but the new cog wheel keeps up the monopoly; and just as it is approaching the limits of freedom, some fellow steps in with an improved attachment to the cutter-bar, which will continue the monopoly fourteen years longer; and so on, *ad infinitum*. Some dozen years hence, ingenuity will devise some other addition to or change in the machine, and, unless Congress steps in with a remedy, it will never be free from a patent of some kind. We confess to a decided sympathy with the Grangers in the demand which they make that the implements of national industry shall not be forever loaded down with the inventor's special privilege. Native skill and energy are worthy of all the encouragement that Congressional legislation can give them, provided that the people, who have to pay the piper, are not taxed forever on their account.

Free Pipe Line.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice an article in your issue of the 6th inst., on this subject, over the signature of "C." It would seem to me, from the general tone of the article, that some "Mogul" or autocrat was controlling the oil business, its transportation and refining, and that in his great, big heart he deemed it proper and had the power to trample under foot all the ordinary laws of trade and transportation; that under his rule local advantages and shortness of route have no influence. At his bidding railroads, which are supposed to be common carriers and subject to the laws as such, will transport oil from ParKers Landing to Cleveland, thence to New York, 700 to 1,000 miles, as cheaply as from Parker to Philadelphia by way of Pittsburgh, being only half the distance. This autocrat, ring, combination or conspiracy—call it what you will—would and is controlling for its own selfish purposes this whole business, and has the cool effrontery to charge Pittsburgh with ingratitude and unfairness, because Pittsburgh asks but her natural rights. The writer above alluded to says: "What Pittsburgh is seeking for is an advantage over other points;" and considering her local position, why not? Who but a lunatic would think of shipping oil from Parker to Cleveland, then to New York, when the way to Pittsburgh, thence to Philadelphia, being 300 to 500 miles shorter, was open to him, and this, too, in the State of Pennsylvania, under our new Constitution, with all our costly machinery of courts whose duty it is to enforce justice and equal rights, and compel common carriers, supposed to be the creatures of law, to do their duty and keep out of combinations which work an unjust discrimination against the people. It seems to me that Pittsburgh has natural advantages in this behalf—advantages that it were criminal for this "ring" to disregard, if indeed anything were criminal in its eyes.

But to the Free Pipe bill: if, as it would seem, the great trunk lines of railroad that directly connect Pittsburgh with Philadelphia are so bound, hand and foot, by this giant combination, compelled by its behests to so discriminate against Pittsburgh and the oil regions, and that, too, in the interests of Cleveland and New York, is it not time the people would assert their rights? I believe the common sense of fairness in the public mind would, if left alone, give us a free pipe bill. What honest man would deny to the oil producer the means of shipping his oil through pipes to the seaboard, if railroads so unjustly discriminate against this great staple of Western Pennsylvania?

That such is the case I refer your readers to the article over the signature "C" already alluded to. Examine it as whole tone, and see if I am mistaken. Nor is cheap transportation for Western wheat to the seaboard more a necessity, that it may compete in foreign markets, than oil. The same fellow steps in with an improved attachment to the cutter-bar, which will continue the monopoly fourteen years longer; and so on, *ad infinitum*. Some dozen years hence, ingenuity will devise some other addition to or change in the machine, and, unless Congress steps in with a remedy, it will never be free from a patent of some kind. We confess to a decided sympathy with the Grangers in the demand which they make that the implements of national industry shall not be forever loaded down with the inventor's special privilege. Native skill and energy are worthy of all the encouragement that Congressional legislation can give them, provided that the people, who have to pay the piper, are not taxed forever on their account.

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That such is the case I refer your readers to the article over the signature "C" already alluded to. Examine it as whole tone, and see if I am mistaken. Nor is cheap transportation for Western wheat to the seaboard more a necessity, that it may compete in foreign markets, than oil. The oil producer has competitors in foreign countries who are active, and can only be overcome by close economy and efficiency; and it is well known that large quantities of our petroleum can only find a foreign market by being sold low. But I submit that the "combination," "ring," conspiracy or call it what you may, that is now controlling the transportation of oil from the oil regions, is a dangerous monopoly, inimical to law, against the common rights of the people, subversive of justice, destructive to healthy competition, and ought to be resisted by every honest citizen of the State; and to give us a free pipe bill will not only be an act of common justice, but it will go far towards making it impossible for such combinations to be formed in the future. And more, I believe that if the bill now before the Legislature does not become a law, it will only be because the members of that body are deceived as to the real merits of the measure, and the real interests of the State. Notice the flimsy argument made use of by the aforementioned writer against the passage of a free pipe law; he says: "As matters now stand, the oil cannot be piped out of the State; but with a general pipe law there is nothing to prevent Cleveland from *piping oil directly* to her refineries." Is it not sufficient to answer this objection, all honor to Cleveland if she has the energy and business enterprise to pipe oil one hundred and twenty miles west, refine it and then ship it five hundred or seven hundred miles to New York cheaper or as cheaply as Pittsburgh can pipe it forty miles, refine it and ship by rail or otherwise three hundred and fifty-four miles to Philadelphia? But this writer's solicitude for the prosperity of Pennsylvania cannot be counted for much, so long as he is willing to countenance and defend a combination that would tax Pittsburgh to such a degree that, with all her natural advantages, her refineries are shut down or next to worthless, to drive the bulk of the oil trade to Cleveland and New York. No, he asks Pittsburgh to kiss the rod that whips her. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

PARKER, February 8, 1875.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Now is the winter of our discontent.

The National Board of Underwriters is said to be falling to pieces.

Congress closes its session, by Constitutional limit, three weeks from to-day.

This, from the Detroit *Post*, is neat: "Tennessee's partner"—Andrew Johnson."

New York is falling behind. There were 600 deaths there last week and only 504 births.

Several unfounded and absurd stories of impending cabinet changes are again afloat.

Kentucky ought to present Bully Brown with a cane, as South Carolina did Bully Brooks.

Among the 443 students of German in the Wheeling public schools, 307 have a Teutonic parentage.

Last year the receipts of the Patent office were $679,000 which was $59,000 more than the expenditures.

In this bitter cold weather no humane man will thrust an unwarmed metal bit into his horse's mouth.

The California farmers are jubilant at the splendid crop prospects. Plowing and seeding are progressing finely.

Mem. for advertisers: It is now ascertained that the bee is called busy because it keeps things "humming."

A French writer says that not one American in a hundred has a handsome chin. But, then, only think of the cheek.

A Florida railroad has declared an annual dividend of nineteen cents. This shows that honesty is the best policy.

The Cincinnati *Times* neatly points out that while Old John Brown lies in his grave, John Young Brown lies in Congress.

The Toledo, Ohio, University of Arts and Trades, founded by a bequest of a wealthy citizen, has just been opened for students.

Five States are clamoring for the new mint, although Congress has not yet even decided whether one shall be built.

The new prepayment-newspaper-postage law does not meet expectations in the matter of increasing the postoffice receipts.

A new daily illustrated journal is to be started in March by the New York *Herald*. That paper and the *Graphic* are at war.

Sixty thousand Japanese in Yeddo are studying the English language and torturing their tongues over its astonishing idioms.

Chicago continues to make commendable efforts to provide cheap and commodious dwelling houses for persons of moderate means.

There were less than a thousand arrivals of immigrants at New York last week. There used to be that many, and more, arriving daily.

A late private letter from England says: "We have not had such storms in Great Britain for forty years as we have had thus far this winter."

In Worcester, Mass., the authorities have closed several streets in order that people may not be killed by snow slides from the roofs of buildings.

Such is the besotted obstinacy of President Grant, that, notwithstanding all that the New York *Herald* has said, he steadily refuses to resign.

The licensed and unlicensed liquor saloons of New York city number 8,403, and the money annually spent therein is estimated at $60,000,000.

The Missouri Legislature refuses to furnish reporters with decent accommodations, when taking notes. But then it isn't a decent Legislature.

Just think of it! In California at this time orange trees can be seen in the bud, in the blossom, and with their golden fruit just ready to fall to the ground.

A wild Texas steer the other day tried to butt over the driving wheel of a Cincinnati rolling mill. The steer is dead, but the big wheel still turns calmly on its axis.

Costly benevolence. Some Iowa friends made up a donation of a hundred bushels of corn for a Kansas preacher, and it took one hundred and twenty dollars to pay the freight.

The total amount of anthracite coal mined in this State last year would form a solid wall a hundred feet high, a hundred feet wide, and nearly eleven miles in length.

If you wish to see Mercury in his glory, look in the west by south, any clear evening, about six o'clock. He will be found low down, very near the horizon, of a pale red color.

Last year there were 21,600 applications for patents, more than ever before in one year, showing that the business of the Patent Office has not fallen off on account of the hard times.

Charles Anstere, an English lawyer, has made more than a million dollars before reaching the age of fifty by practicing at the bar. Perhaps, however, he gathered where he had not strawed.

They have a dog tax out in Fairport, Ill., and the other day the town clerk advertised that "all persons not having licensed dogs must call on the undersigned within thirty days and obtain one."

A journalistic new departure. In Australia a Maori chief named Henare Tomaona is trying the novel experiment of a weekly Maori newspaper, with an English translation in parallel columns.

A vessel on wheels. The steamer "Swallow" lies at St. Paul, Minn., in readiness for transportation bodily to the Red River of the North. She rests on blocks and rollers for the passage of curves.

The Jersey City Board of Health have resolved to test the genuineness of diplomas held by physicians, by communicating with the universities in which, it is alleged, these documents were obtained.

The tallest telegraph pole in the world was raised in Fulton street, New York, a few days since. It is from California, and is ninety-three feet long and two feet in diameter at the base and as straight as an arrow.

The utilization of electricity as a motive for railway trains is the latest invention. The principle is the construction of driving wheels of enormous electro-magnets, which diverge from the center in the same form as the spokes of an ordinary wheel, the poles of each magnet terminating with the outer circumference, where the electric circuit is complete as the magnet impinges upon the steel rails of the track.

Now that the four-company system has been definitely adopted for the French infantry after solemn debate, it is as well to notice how far the leading principle of German tactical reform, which is not the actual numerical division of the battalion, but the use of a strong company instead of a battalion for the fighting unit, has found acceptance with other nations. In Austro-Hungary the war company is fixed at 230 strong, though the numbers are not yet reduced to four. In Russia the strength is 215, and in Italy 200. In the little armies of Denmark and Sweden the four-company system is completely adopted, the numbers proposed being about 220 and 210 men per company respectively; and in the militia of Switzerland the same reform was lately carried, after a parliamentary discussion as lively as that at Versailles, military opinion being especially strong in its favor. The Swiss company will not, however, reach 200, as the battalion is comparatively weak, following the old French model. Practically, therefore, England and Belgium are now the only nations of those which have affected to consider tactical reform at all since the war that adhere to the old idea of small companies and many of them, the captain being thus kept a mere link in the command through which to pass orders, instead of becoming an important leader himself. England, however, has so far yielded to the movement as to modify its drill into movements by double companies, endeavoring, in fact, in a roundabout way to get the larger unit to work with on the ground; and as the Belgians have already contemplated throwing over the French model for the Prussian, it is probable that the recent decision of their neighbors at Versailles will carry them with it.

PERSONAL.

William B. Ogden, the railroad millionaire of Chicago, is seventy years old, but he is going to marry Miss Marianne E. Arnot, of Elmira, New York. Her friends say to her, "A man, you happy, dear!"

And now Dr. DeKoven's opponents to the Illinois Bishopric openly charge "fraud" and "trickery" at the election in the recent diocesan convention. This is too bad. Are our Episcopalian brethren no better than the politicians?

George Harris is an adventurous New Yorker, and has recently taken a long ride, muleback, having traveled over 4,000 miles in this manner during the past twelve or fourteen months. During that time he traversed and retraversed Colorado, New Mexico, part of Texas, California and Utah.

"Alabama Buster," a noted character in Western Massachusetts, died in Williamstown last week. He was a colored man and his popular title was descriptive, and grew out of his ram-like or butting propensities. His thickness of skull was simply astounding. He would split heavy plank with his head in the way of business or for the amusement of any one willing to pay a quarter for such fun.

The Milan *Gazette* says it is reported from the Vatican that categorical instructions have been issued to the priests in reference to confessions to be heard next Easter—at which season all Roman Catholics are bound to confess themselves under pain of excommunication. The confessors are to be required, in the first place and above all things, to ask his penitents explicitly whether they believe in the infallibility of the Pope. In case of an affirmative answer, the confession will be proceeded; but if the reply should be in the negative, the penitent will be at once dismissed with the warning that he has incurred the sentence of excommunication.

A beautiful "skater," said to be the champion lady skater of Canada, recently astonished the visitors to the West Side Rink, Chicago. The *Tribune* says: "The fair skater looked charming in her costume, which was a dark velvet suit, tightly fitting jacket, with short skirt trimed with white ermine fur. The skirt was cut so as to display a well shaped ankle over a neatly fitting boot. On her head she wore a jaunty little turban, and, appearing as she did, the skater presented a truly beautiful picture—a little fairy sprite of some fifteen summers. To the disgust of all, it turned out that the performer was not of the gentle sex, but was a boy."

STATE NEWS.

Lock Haven has the small-pox.

Coudersport is talking about purchasing a fire apparatus.

Milliford has a suit originating in a Fremont campaign bet.

The Danville Opera House is to be disposed of by a gift enterprise.

A Cumberland county man owns a 4,100 pound steer, and wont sell him for $1,000.

A Lehigh county lady has died of a tumor, which was partly petrified.

There were 353 deaths in Philadelphia, last week—61 of them from lung diseases.

Wolves still lurk in the by-ways and stilly woods of Fulton county, this State.

There is an old house in Reading in which George Washington once took a meal.

There are several cases of illness at Erie occasioned by eating pork infested with trichinae.

The Shamokin *Times* says a wild hog was shot on the Mahanoy mountain the other day.

Delaware county is in debt $460,579 95 worth, which is $8,651 55 more than at the close of the year 1873.

President Miller advertises a letting of several sections of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad.

A true bill has been found against Mayor Loftus, of Scranton, for perjury, by the grand jury at Wilkesbarre.

A second narrow gauge railroad is projected in Washington county, to connect the county seat and the village of Prosperity.

Epizooty is again prevailing to a considerable extent in the lower end of Berks county and the upper end of Chester county.

Dr. J. H. Gihon, who served as private secretary to Governor Geary, died at Shrevesport, Louisiana, on the 13th ult., after three days' illness.

One of Columbia county's wealthy citizen recently pleaded the statute of limitations on a bill of one dollar which had been due for seven or eight years.

Mrs. Glose, who drowned her baby in the river at Easton, has been acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity. The verdict meets with general approval.

A Reading man, arrested for stealing coal, stated that he had no coal in his house for a week past, and was forced to steal fuel to keep his family from freezing.

At last, says the Williamsport *Bulletin*, it has been our good fortune to see a Philadelphia newspaper with some spirit in it. It was whipped around a bottle of gin.

Squire Shanahan, of Mount Carmel, the other day committed to jail an old woman of about seventy years of age, charged with committing an assault on her daughter.

The champion undertaker of Montgomery county is Joseph McGonagle, who has had the quiet satisfaction of laying away fourteen hundred and seventy-eight people.

A Reading girl who recently married, finding that her husband couldn't get leave of absence, said she was going to have a wedding trip anyhow, and started off alone.

The Presbyterian church of Bellefonte, has the credit of contributing proportionately more money to charitable uses than any other church, under the above denomination, in the State.

Mrs. Susan Kaler, a widow, aged seventy-one years, occupying a room by herself at the residence of William Laird, Lewisburg, was found dead in her bed on Wednesday morning of last week.

Philadelphia is to be represented at the Inter-collegiate regatta at Saratoga next summer, a crew having been already selected and organized from among the rowing men of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold its next annual meeting in Norristown, commencing March 17th. Bishop Andrews will preside, assisted by Bishops Scott and Simpson.

Hon. Gurdon S. Berry, of Titusville, recently taken to the Insane Asylum at Harrisburg, escaped from that institution on Sunday morning, by tying the sheets from his bed together, and by their aid lowering himself to the ground.

An attempt was made on Saturday to assassinate Samuel Hunsicker, foreman of the repair shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Scranton. He was knocked down with a slung-shot, and badly beaten. His ruffianly assailant is unknown.

The Rev. Henry S. Spackman, D.. D., Chaplain of the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, died on Tuesday morning, of paralysis, aged sixty-four years. In early life Mr. Spackman was admitted to the bar, and served ten years in the two houses of the State Legislature. He was ordained as a minister of the Episcopal Church in 1846.

In the suit of Susanna Lesher against the city of Reading to recover damages for the loss of her husband, caused by his wandering into the Schuylkill canal at a dangerous point and drowning, the jury on Saturday morning rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000. Counsel for the city filed a motion for a new trial.

One of the apprentice boys in the *Daily Examiner* office, Lancaster, seeing an advertisement in a New York paper, stating that any person who would send four postage stamps to such an address would be told, by return mail, how to make from $20 to $40 per day, by remaining at home during the evenings, sent the postage stamps, and by return mail received an envelope containing four old fashioned darning needles, with the words, "knit stockings."

The alleged robbers of the Second National bank of Carbondale have all been arrested. William Brown, clerk in the Erie Railroad freight office at Carbondale, is alleged to have planned the robbery, and the actual perpetrators, it is said, were Henry Bond, a workman in a shingle factory, and another whose name is not divulged. Having bound and gagged the cashier and taken their plunder, they came out, changed hats with two accomplices outside, and walked leisurely away. All belong to the Molly Maguire society. The clue on which the detectives started was a scarf which one of the robbers left in the bank.

The Reading *Eagle* says: Daniel Johnson, aged seventy, lives over the county border in Lancaster. On his farm are two dwellings, one new house and one old log hut. The latter has been in a dilapidated condition for many years. Mr. Johnson, despite of all this, prefers to live in it. A few years ago the roof fell in, but still the old gentleman preferred to live in the log house where he was born and where he had lived all his life. The new house was unoccupied, and the windows were nailed shut with boards. Every inducement had been tried to get him to move, but it was always fruitless. A few of his neighbors determined to move him, and accordingly repaired to his place a few days ago, and took all his things to the other house. His sister, who has been his housekeepar, refused to leave, and not until noon could she be induced to go. But he would not leave, nor did he until evening. Those who had moved him, fearing that he would return to the old house, waited for a chance, and, as soon as he had left, tore the house to things round, it being the work of only a few minutes.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

All the manufactories of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, are running.

The steel works at Bethlehem, Pa., resumed work on Monday.

The lumber handled in the Cleveland market during the year 1874 aggregated 170,000,000 feet; the year before 191,878,000 feet.

The *Ladies' Journal* says that the bark contracts necessary to insure the erection of a large tannery at Westfield, Tioga county, Pa., have all been secured.

The lime manufacturers of Ohio held a convention recently at Sandusky, and organized a State Association. Another meeting will be held at Clyde on the 16th inst.

Iron manufacturers in Lawrence, Jackson and Vinton counties, Ohio, note an increasing demand for iron, and are encouraged from this fact to believe that iron has touched bottom, and is about to command better prices.

The amount of coal shipped from Northumberland county, Pa., in 1874 was 1,221,551 tons, by 33 collieries, of which the Cameron and Big Mountain shipped the heaviest amounts, each over 100,000 tons. The total shows a slight diminution compared with 1873, when 1,234,069 tons were shipped.

The car shops at Northumberland, Pa., are about to be turned into a rolling mill and nail factory. The name of the firm will be the Eureka Iron and Nail Company, and is composed of six practical men, viz.: C. A. Godcharles, R. A. Bostlev, C. A. Bostley, Wm. Godcharles, S. A. Andrews and a Mr. Godcharles from Shamokin.

The Columbia, Pa., *Spy* takes a hopeful view of the industrial situation in that place, and says: Col. Kauffman is putting his furnace in readiness to blow in as soon as the price of iron will warrant it. The Wrightsville Iron Company have coal and ore on hand to run their furnace four months, and will light up as soon as "iron will pay." Watts' Marietta Furnaces, Nos. 1 and 2, and Cottrell & Benson's, and the Musselman Furnaces are still out of blast. Chickies Furnaces, Nos. 1 and 2, are also in full blast, and St. Charles, Nos. 1 and 2, are running steadily with but little iron unsold. The Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company's three furnaces are in full blast, but running down their stock, with a view of stopping soon if the price of pig iron does not advance. They have several thousand tons on hand. Chickies rolling mill, Messrs. Becker & Reinhold, are working muck bars for E. Haldeman & Co., and are running night and day. The Susquehanna Iron Company's mill, Columbia, is now running double turn, with more orders than at any time within the last six months. The excellent reputation of this company's iron has created a demand far and wide. We were shown, on Friday, orders received during this week at the mill, from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Ashland, Milton, Berwick, Pottsville, Reading, York, Lancaster, etc., averaging in amount from ten to one hundred tons each.

THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, always a good newspaper, had an unusually attractive feature in Wednesday's edition. It was a twelve column statement of the business of Pittsburgh for 1874. It requires much diligence and great care to prepare a statistical report of that kind, but a grateful public esteems enterprise and these efforts will bring remuneration!—*Greenville Argus.*

European finances affirm that Germany is worse off by at least £100,000,000 than she was at the commencement of the year 1872, and that France, within the same time, has put at least £80,000,000 of that amount into her pocket.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahe, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny.

W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal,
And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

EVENING CLASSES, 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 to 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.

Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. tths

DISSOLUTION.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

We have this day disposed of our Produce Commission Business, at 187 Liberty street, to Messrs. J. WILBERT and W. K. WALLACE, who will conduct the same under the firm name of WILBERT & WALLACE. Messrs. WILBERT & WALLACE are hereby authorized to settle all accounts due to and owing by the late firm, also all personal accounts.

W. H. GRAFF & CO.

To Our Friends and Customers.

Thanking them for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past eight years, we heartily recommend our successors to your favorable notice.

W. H. GRAFF & CO.

MESSRS. W. H. GRAFF AND A. R. CARPENTER, having bought the large Produce Shipping Establishment of Messrs. THOS. & HYDE, and the late GEO. E. POTWIN, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, will remove there at once.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of GILDENFENNEY & HESS was dissolved by mutual consent January 6, 1875. G. E. HESS retiring. The business will be settled by W. A. GILDENFENNEY.

W. A. GILDENFENNEY,
G. E. HESS.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED by the undersigned, at the old stand, No. 69 Fifth avenue.

W. A. GILDENFENNEY.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have, this day, February 1st, 1875, entered into a Copartnership, under the name and style of

HARBISON & WALKER

For the Manufacture and Sale of

FIRE BRICK.

They will have charge of the property known as the STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS, and continue the business of the same, at the corner of Twenty-second and Railroad streets.

HAY WALKER,
S. P. HARBISON.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the office of the undersigned, 75 Grant street, Pittsburgh, until the 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1875, for

Building Stone Abutments for Bridge Over Saw Mill Run,

On line of Carson street, Thirty-fourth Ward, city of Pittsburgh. Plans and Specifications can be seen at said office.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.

JAMES I. BENNETT,
WM. K. NIMICK,
R. C. SAWYER,
PARK PAINTER,
JAMES M. BAILEY,
Commissioners.

FRANCIS OWENS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., }
Pittsburgh, February 9, 1875. }

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until the 12th instant, inclusive, for fitting up the old Sheriff's Offices with Shelving and Casing.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets,

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, AT WILLIAM M SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 and 169 Federal St., Allegheny.

Dry Goods of Every Description Bought in the Regular Way.

DRESS GOODS, &c.,

From Lowest to Finest Qualities.

At 25c, Extra Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 37½c and 50c, Very Superior Black Alpacas, best value yet offered.
At 62½c to 75c, Extra fine Black Mohair Alpacas, much less than usual prices.
At 37½c, Black Empress Cloth, decided Bargains.
At 50c, Black Empress Cloth, still finer.
At 87½c to $1 00, most remarkable Bargains in Fine Black All-wool Cashmeres.
Finest Black All-Wool Cashmeres, at very low prices.
Mourning Dress Goods, of every description.
New Tycoon Repps, Delaines, Plaids, &c.
Choice Colors in Cashmeres, Alpacas, &c.
Fine Dress Goods, of every description.
Children's Dress Goods, in great variety.

AT 12½ CEN

MANUFACTURERS.

KITCHEN RANGE BOILER EXPLOSIONS!

PREVENTED BY ANDERSON'S

SAFETY VALVE!

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings.

Castings of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 32 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

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FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Hoskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

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UNION IRON MILLS,

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BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS,

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

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Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

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Successor to JARVIS & BECKER,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Pumps and Hose.

202 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty.

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HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done. Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.

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Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS.

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1853. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Looks and Latches, Planished Uniform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Door Saddle Bars, Etc., Etc.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE SAFETY STEAM BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in space and fuel.

Third—Durability.

Fourth—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Fifth—Effective circulation attained by the use of the Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unsteady work.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap welded, the double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for rapid generation and a perfect arrangement for expansion, contraction and solution. Sectional form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without change to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM MANUFACTURING CO., SHARPSBURG, PA., AND 87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, SUGAR KETTLES, SETTLING PANS, TANK IRON, DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRIGHT'S FIRE PROOF SAFES, &c.

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames AND Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases nearly as fast as months known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

186, 188 and 190 Larock and 37 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, Can be Forged if Wished easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouses: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC, SCROLL AND SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.

STEEL PUNCH, ROLLER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

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PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1826.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, Office and Warehouse, 639 BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, B. B. CAMPBELL.

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SLATE ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

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Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Sole Agents for the Celebrated

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GRAVEL ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

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Roofer and Dealer in

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Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

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WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King.

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

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Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & Co., 36 Walnut street.

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ARCHITECT,

Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,

Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received.

Certificates of Deposit issued with interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

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Wm. Rea, Hiram Stowe,
Edward Gregg, E. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, G. W. Hallman,
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SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

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WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 10, 1875.

The money market of Pittsburgh is so dull that it is next to useless to attempt to arouse any interest on the part of those who usually are the most active; so that there is nothing particularly new in the condition of affairs at bank to-day.

As the cold weather tends to restrict the movement in commercial circles, business is very quiet.

There is no decided desire upon the part of the banks to invite loans outside of the ordinary course of business, and the situation is satisfactory to those who believe in the *laissez faire* theory.

—Mrs. Lydia Bradley, of Peoria, Illinois, has just been elected first director of the First National Bank of that city. She is a widow and a large stockholder of the bank.—*Exchange.*

We know of another instance in the West of a woman having entered the field of finance in competition with the stronger sex. Miss Mary Clark, an educated, refined and handsome lady of twenty-three summers, is the cashier and active manager of Clark's bank at Newton, Iowa, a successful and prosperous institution that owes its standing to the ability and good judgment of its fair manager. Unwilling to endure the idle, aimless life that is led by most young women of wealth, acting from no necessity, but from natural inclination, she entered into competition with the shrewd bankers of the West, and demonstrated her ability to succeed. In this instance, as in many others of the kind, an opening for intelligent and educated women who must earn their own livings—as corresponding, collection or discount clerks, or as bookkeepers and tellers. The work is not beyond their strength and ability. In the Treasury Department at Washington some of the best tellers—rapid, correct and reliable—are women, giving equal satisfaction with men who have the same duties to perform.

—A short time since we reported a decision involving the responsibility of a certifying bank when asked to make good the check of a customer, in which it was held that the bank certified only to the signature of its depositor, and to the state of his account.

We now have a decision which looks the other way, and yet both of them were rendered in New York city.

A draft to the order of P. F. Gill, for $46 25, was given by the Mutual National bank of Troy, on the Park National bank of New York city. The draft was raised to $719 25, and the name of B. Gay substituted in place of Gill. It was certified by the Park bank, and the holder deposited it with the Equitable Savings Institution. They in turn deposited it in the German-American bank, which drew the money from the Park bank. Suit was brought by the latter to recover from the German-American bank the amount paid in excess of the sum for which the draft was originally given.

The main point argued was as to whether the certification was to the genuineness of the signature only, or to the validity of the entire draft as presented. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the German-American bank.

—We have before us the report of M. Mathieu Bodet, French Minister of Finance, which was submitted to the Assembly a few days since. It states that the total charges resulting from the war of 1870 amounted to 9,385 millions of francs, necessitating an increase of 775 millions in the budget of public expenditure. The resources provided by the budget only amounting to 610 millions, it was necessary to make up the difference. The report proceeds to show that the real deficit for 1872 was 166 millions, and for 1873, 230 millions. For 1874 it was fifty-two millions. The budget for 1876 shows a real deficit of twenty-four millions, or rather of sixty-four millions, if the diminution of forty millions in the receipts from the tax on wines, &c., be taken into account. The Minister estimates the expenditure for the budget of 1876 at 3,600,000,000, and the revenue at 2,528,000,000f., resulting in a deficit of 88,000,000f. In consequence of disagreement of the Assembly to create fresh imposts, he states that he will seek in economization the means of increasing the revenue. With this object the various improvements are proposed in the indirect taxes, particularly in the case of wine and sugars. Measures are also to be taken to remove existing irregularities in the application of wines, and for the exercise of a strict control over brewers, distilleries and sugar refineries. In this manner the Minister expects to obtain a total annual revenue of forty-two and a-half millions.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
February 10, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	120	120	120	120	120	
U. S. 5's, 1881, coupon	118	118	118	118	118	
U. S. 5's, 1881, new	118	118	118	118	118	
U. S. 5's, 1865, coupon	118	118	118	118	118	
U. S. 10-40's, coupon	114	114	114	114	114	
Currency 6's	122	122	122	122	122	
Pacific 6's of '95	120	120	120	120	120	
Central Pacific	93	93	93	93	93	
Union Pacific	87	87	87	87	87	
Western Union Tel.	75	75	75	75	75	
Erie	21	21	21	21	21	
Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	
Rock Island	108	108	108	108	108	
Fort Wayne	120	120	120	120	120	
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90	
Michigan Southern	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	
Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	112	
Cleve., Col. & Cin.	97	97	97	97	97	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	85	85	85	85	85	
Chicago & Alton	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	
Chicago & Alton, pf.	110	110	110	110	110	
Terre Haute	25	25	25	25	25	
Terre Haute, pf.	45	45	45	45	45	
Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	
Wabash, pf.	69	69	69	69	69	
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	
Del., Lack. & West.	109	109	109	109	109	
Canton Co.	59	59	59	59	59	
Quicksilver	23	23	23	23	23	
Quicksilver, pf.	60	60	60	60	60	
Mariposa	10	10	10	10	10	
Mariposa, pf.	25	25	25	25	25	
Atlantic & Pacific	16	16	16	16	16	
Adams Express	90	90	90	90	90	
American Express	63	63	63	63	63	
United States Express	50	50	50	50	50	
Wells-Fargo Express	81	81	81	81	81	
Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47	47	
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	
Lake Shore	75	75	75	75	75	
Panama	102	102	102	102	102	
Hannibal & St. Joe	20	20	20	20	20	
Do preferred	37	37	37	37	37	
St. Paul, common	36	36	36	36	36	
Do preferred	47	47	47	47	47	
Fort Wayne	118	118	118	118	118	
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	
Union Pacific	87	87	87	87	87	
Hannibal & St. Joe	20	20	20	20	20	
Do preferred	37	37	37	37	37	
Terre Haute	25	25	25	25	25	
Do preferred	45	45	45	45	45	
Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	
Do preferred	69	69	69	69	69	
Canton Co.	59	59	59	59	59	
Quicksilver	23	23	23	23	23	
Quicksilver, pf.	60	60	60	60	60	
Mariposa	10	10	10	10	10	
Mariposa, pf.	25	25	25	25	25	
Atlantic & Pacific	16	16	16	16	16	
Adams Express	90	90	90	90	90	
American Express	63	63	63	63	63	
United States Express	50	50	50	50	50	
Wells-Fargo Express	81	81	81	81	81	
Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47	47	
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	
Lake Shore	75	75	75	75	75	
Panama	102	102	102	102	102	
Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	112	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	85	85	85	85	85	
Chicago & Alton	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	
Chicago & Alton, pf.	110	110	110	110	110	
Terre Haute	25	25	25	25	25	
Terre Haute, pf.	45	45	45	45	45	
Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	
Wabash, pf.	69	69	69	69	69	
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	
Del., Lack. & West.	109	109	109	109	109	
Canton Co.	59	59	59	59	59	
Quicksilver	23	23	23	23	23	
Quicksilver, pf.	60	60	60	60	60	
Mariposa	10	10	10	10	10	
Mariposa, pf.	25	25	25	25	25	
Atlantic & Pacific	16	16	16	16	16	
Adams Express	90	90	90	90	90	
American Express	63	63	63	63	63	
United States Express	50	50	50	50	50	
Wells-Fargo Express	81	81	81	81	81	
Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47	47	
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	
Lake Shore	75	75	75	75	75	
Panama	102	102	102	102	102	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55½	
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	19½	
Reading	19½	
Lehigh Valley	12½	
Lehigh Valley	62½	
Central Transportation, sales	42	
Empire Transportation	54	55

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 11, 1875.

There seems to be some ground for entertaining the hope that there will be an improvement in the general tone of the merchandise markets, as there are already signs of a reviving spirit in trade. There is a more active grain market, over 4,000 bushels of corn and oats having changed hands to-day at the Chamber of Commerce. Prices also ruled higher than for the last few days, being quoted in that market last month. Flour continues quiet, and dealings are principally in low grades. Groceries are generally dull, business being chiefly in a jobbing way. Provisions are experiencing a steady but rather limited trade, without much change in prices.

The following shows the total exports of tea from China and Japan to the United States during the period mentioned with comparisons:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
Exports to date this season	12,757,799	18,874,822	17,254,800	41,887,421
Corresponding date last season	9,762,222	13,666,667	16,972,000	40,400,889
Exports to date same time 1873	13,756,956	15,987,464	17,756,888	47,501,308
Same time 1872	12,678,824	16,704,667	14,004,000	43,387,491

The exports from the seaboard ports, with the exception of Portland and New Orleans, for last week, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	41,786	Pork, bbls	5,926
Wheat, bu	226,000	Lard, lbs	3,342,000
Corn, bu	704,273	Bacon, lbs	8,112,910

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,250	Apples, bbls	30
Wheat, bu	150	Corn, bu	1,550
Wheat, sks	48	Barley, sks	120
Oats, sks	1,060	Butter, lbs	437
Bacon, lbs	2,710	Bacon, tcs	270
Potatoes, bu	70	Hay, bales	58

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	L'st week.	This week.	Tr.
Flour, bbls	8,140	8,140	16,280
Wheat, bu	2,184	370	2,555
Corn, bu	12,744	6,024	18,180
Oats, bu	2,852	848	3,700
Barley, sks	3,748	3,757	7,505
Rye, sks	1,098	1,098	2,196
Oats, sks	4,598	5,724	10,322
Butter, pkgs	241	50	291
Bacon, pcs	20,258	4,451	24,709
Bacon, tcs	496	837	1,333
Potatoes, bush	3,526	3,170	6,696
Hay, bales	1,150	1,350	2,500

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of goods unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The transactions in the grain market have been somewhat limited for a day or two, but were rather brisker to-day, over 4,000 bushels having changed hands at the Chamber of Commerce this morning, the value of grain transactions there being about $4,000. Receipts of grain for the week are light, being 6,400 bushels. The transactions have been principally in corn and oats.

Wheat—There is little doing in wheat now, the unfavorable state of the market for flour here, checking the demand from millers. Receipts for the week past are 370 bushels. The last car-load sold in the country is largely in excess of former years, which would rank in the extraordinary class, and brought low prices. We learned of no transactions in wheat on 'Change to-day. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 50@1 55 a bushel. Mixed Michigan white at 85@1 25; Ohio and Indiana do at 120@1 25; red Ohio at 1 10@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 14@1 15.

Corn—Receipts of corn have fallen off during the past week about 6,000 bushels, but are still large, proportioned to the receipts of other grain, having been 18,132 bushels during the past week. The demand is up to the supply, and market prices are below cost of bringing the grain here. The principal feature of the market to-day, was sales of about nine cars of shelled corn at 72c for high-mixed and yellow, and two cars of ear at 56c for white and mixed. This was due, however, to the fact a large consignment of Western corn was forced on the market, by orders from the shipper, to sell at once. The market is quotable at 54@56c for shelled, high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low-mixed; car is quoted at 52@53c for yellow; 50@51c for white and mixed.

Oats—There is a strong demand for oats, but the present prices do not seem to bring any liberal stock in the market. The tone was firmer, and a shade higher to-day, all offered at 85c, being readily taken. The receipts are slightly increasing, but are still below the average being 14,709 bushels for the past week. Car-load lots of 60@62 for prime white; 59@60c for mixed.

Barley—There is not enough doing in barley to establish quotations. Receipts were 9,325 bushels for the week, all consigned to brewers direct.

Rye—Receipts are nominal, being only 618 bushels for the week. The market is firm at 90@95c per bushel.

Seeds—We noted the following sales of seeds in car lots at the Board of Commerce to-day: 2 cars shelled corn, high mixed.....72
2 car shelled corn, low mixed.....72
1 car car corn, prime yellow, on track.....74
1 car car corn, white.....70
1 car car corn, mixed.....70
2 car cats, prime white.....65¾

FLOUR—The receipts for the past week are 8,140 barrels. The market continues unchanged and ruled quite quiet in low grades. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers, delivered in the city: Choice family, $6 50@7 00; No. 1 amber wheat do, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 white wheat do, $6 00@6 25; red wheat flour $5 00 in sacks 20c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 50@5 75; Indiana wheat flour $5 25@5 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in 8 packages, $5 25; buckwheat, per dozen, $1 00; meal, per 40 lbs, 90c; new $5 40@5 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—The week's receipts are increased, being 1,950 bales. The market is weak, and lower prices are conceded. We quote the sale on 'Change to-day of a car of No. 1 timothy at $20 00 a ton. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $19 50@20 00; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; choice to prime clover $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $18 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@30 00 per ton; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Street sales: Bran, $1 15@1 12½ ₱ cwt; short-s $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil-meal $2 00@2 10 ₱ cwt. Car-load sales were made at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, at $1 15.

GROCERIES.

There is little that is new to outline in the grocery trade this week. The market for Rio coffee is rather easier feeling here, and some dealers are shading quotations, although former prices are nominally quoted. Sugars are firm, but very active. The trade generally is limited to supplying the immediate wants of purchasers, and while dealers refuse to extend credits to any buyers but those of the most approved responsibility. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Rio, fair	21c	Standard A	10¾c
Rio, choice	22c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22c	Extra C	9¾c
Good Rio	21c	Standard Yellow C	9¼c
Java	25c	Standard Yellow C	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Franklin extra C	9¾c
Rio, in papers	25c	American extra C	9¾c
Java, in papers	41c	New Orleans	8½@9¾c
Java, in bulk	35c	Cut loaf	12c
Teas.		Crushed	12c
Young Hyson	50@60c	Powdered	11½c
Imperial	60@70c	Granulated	11c
Gunpowder	60@70c	*Syrups.*	
Japan	50@60c	Ex. white drips	75c
Oolong	50@60c	Sugar drips	65@70c
English	60@70c	Lower grades	45@60c
Spices.		*Rotterns.*	
Cassia	20c	Layers, ₱ box	$2 40
Cloves	35c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12c
Allspice	17½@18c	Currants, ₱ lb	7c
Pepper	22c	Prunes	12½@15c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18c	Common	6c
Stearine	16c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rice.		Corn	10½c
Choice Carolina	8½c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7½@8c	Pearl	6½c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	*Matches.*	
Spices.		Parlor	65c
Cloves	55c	Kitchen	40c
Allspice	17½@18c	Barrels $10 ₱ box	65c
Pepper	22c	Bloarth, $5 papers	60c
Candles.		Bloarth, $5 papers	50c
Star, full weight	18c	*Molasses.*	
Stearine	16c	Strictly prime N. O.	75c
Rice.		Prime	70c
Choice Carolina	8½c	Good	65c
Patna	7½@8c		
Rangoon	7½@7¾c		
Spices.			
Cloves	55c		
Allspice	17½@18c		
Pepper	22c		

The New York *Bulletin* in reviewing the leading markets has the following: A moderate trade in New Orleans molasses has been done at rather easier figures as the result of a slight concession in prices of late. The sales have been mostly

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 10, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.:	30.61	—3	66	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P.M.:	30.25	28	44	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.:	29.90	25	76	E.	Fresh.	Lt. s'w.

Mean barometer....30.25 Highest thermon....32
Mean thermon.....29 Lowest thermon....6

Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins will read a paper on "Woman and the Transit of Venus," at the Alliance Rooms, this evening. Miss Hindman will speak on "The Property Rights of Married Women"—a bill now before the State Legislature.

Burglary.

Burglars entered the house of L. Vogel, No. 351 Liberty street, Tuesday evening, while the family were absent, and stole a revolver and a box of jewelry. A son of Mr. Vogel returned home while the thelves were in the house, and pursued them a couple of squares. In their haste to get away they dropped the box of jewelry and it was recovered.

Fatal Accident.

About half-past five o'clock last evening an unknown man was instantly killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Hawkins station. He was walking on one of the tracks, when the Brinton accommodation train came along east, and a freight train west. The unfortunate man was literally cut to pieces. His remains were brought to the Union Depot.

Death of a Pittsburgh Printer.

John F. Urban, a well-known printer, who resided for many years in this city, died last Saturday in St. Louis. Mr. Urban removed from here to St. Louis several years ago, and was engaged there in the publication of the *American Manufacturer and Builder's Journal*. He was in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Braddock's Mite Society.

There is a society at Braddock's with the above name, which is gladdening the hearts of many poor people in that locality. The society recently elected the following officers: President, Mr. Jackson Brooks; Vice President, Miss Lucy Grier; Secretary, Miss L. Packer. They meet twice a month, on Fridays, for literary exercises and transaction of business. Their committee distributes provisions, fuel and clothing.

Liberal Gifts to the Poor.

Mr. W. C. Hodge and E. W. Hill, of the firm of Hodge, Goddard & Co., wholesale jewelers, 43 Fifth avenue, this city, each donated one hundred bushels of coal for the relief the poor of Allegheny. Mr. C. Holyland also donated fifty bushels for the same purpose. The donations were received through J. F. Neely, Director of Poor, First ward, Allegheny, and by him turned over to Mr. R. McGonigle, Esq., Clerk of Board, for distribution.

Another Bank Officer in Trouble.

In the United States District Court yesterday a summons was issued for William Parkhill, cashier of the Monongahela National Bank, of Brownsville. Mr. Parkhill is charged with violation of the revenue laws in refusing to allow the Collector of the district permission to examine the books of the bank. The summons is made returnable the first Monday of March, and the action is similar in character to that brought a few days ago against the Cashier of the bank at Freeport, only this is a civil, while the other was a criminal proceeding.

The Death of Mr. Geo. W. Jones.

A meeting of the heads of the several departments of the American Iron Works was held at the works, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, February 10th, 1875, for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of Mr. Geo. W. Jones, one of the proprietors, and for over twenty years manager.

Mr. J. S. Atkinson occupied the chair, and Mr. A. L. Wallace acted as secretary.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the employes of the mill: Messrs. Eli Bowman, John Larimer, Wm. J. Earley, Jacob Gne and James Morgan.

Messrs. F. M. Roberts, T. S. Kier, Edwin Mathews, John Brennan, C. Schofield, J. M. Guffey, Jacob Schantz and James Dorsey were appointed a committee of arrangements for the funeral.

After remarks from a number of those present, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with unfeigned sorrow of the death of Mr. George W. Jones, one of our employers, and a gentleman who has been for many years intimately associated with us, as manager of these works; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Jones we have lost a warm friend, a kind employer and one who has always endeared himself to us by his genial manners.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, and that a record of this action be presented to his family as expressive of the warm friendship felt for deceased by those who have had the best opportunity to learn and appreciate his good qualities of head and heart.

Worth Trying in Pittsburgh.

The following remarks from the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* are commended to the prayerful consideration of those who preside over street railway companies in this city:

"The street railway companies have tried a dozen different devices to prevent their conductors from stealing, and with only partial success. Suppose now they try the plan of treating the men as if they were human beings with some remnants of honesty and sensibility. A conductor who takes the money of a company is a thief; but a company which forces men to labor for sixteen hours a day in such weather as we have had for the past week, and pays him but $2 50 or $2 00 for his toil is equally criminal. It is as infamous to grind the face of the poor and to rob a man of the just recompense of his labor as it is to steal money."

Meeting in the Twenty-first Ward.

In pursuance of a call from the Twenty-first ward Executive Committee, the citizens of the three districts assembled at the public school house last evening to suggest names for ward officers.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, by appointing Mr. John Gettys Chairman, and Curtis S. Haven Secretary.

Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell, present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation for Select Council.

Mr. Mitchell arose and replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I thank you for the compliment you have just paid me by unanimously suggesting my name as your next candidate for Select Council at the forthcoming election, but I regret to say to you that circumstances of a private nature compel me to decline the proffered nomination. I have found that to properly discharge the duties devolving upon a member of Council consumes more of my time than I can consistently take from my private business, and for this reason I most respectfully decline to become your candidate. Thanking you for honors heretofore conferred and for that just proffered, I beg leave to withdraw my name.

On motion, Mr. Mitchell's name was withdrawn, after which the following were unanimously nominated for the respective offices.

Select Council—Jno. T. Dennison.

Common Council—William F. Aull.

School Directors—(two to elect), Samuel W. McGeary, Jacob Hartman.

Assessor—Rinaldo L. King.

Board of Revision—Benj. Miller.

Constable—John Neff.

For the office of Alderman, the names of George Bradley and Thomas M. Brady were suggested, after which on motion, Saturday next, between the hours of four and seven, was designated to hold a Republican primary at said school house, to settle the question of which shall be the regular Republican nominee for said office.

The Election Board for the three districts was unanimously agreed upon as follows, viz.:

First district—Judge—Jos. W. Thorn. Inspector—James M. Wickline. Register—Curtis S. Haven.

Second district—Judge—Samuel R. Ross. Inspector—Isaac McMinn. Register—Spear Nelson.

Third district—Judge—George T. Hedwick. Inspector—Samuel Sidebottom. Register—Jacob Miller.

On motion, all unanimous suggestions were declared the regular Republican nominees, after which, on motion adjourned.

THE CITY FINANCES.

TAXATION FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Only a Slight Increase Necessary—A Gratifying Announcement.

The sub-committee of the Finance Committee, having in charge the appropriation ordinance for 1875, had another session yesterday, and made considerable progress. Although the various items are not yet in shape, enough is known to justify the gratifying statement that *the rates for city taxation will not be much increased.* There will be a large increase in the schedule of water rents, amounting to perhaps twenty-five per cent., rendered necessary by the application of the provisions of the acts of Assembly authorizing the water extension loans. The loans aggregate $4,500,000. The first loan was authorized by act of 1868, and was for $1,000,000 In the act it expressly provides "that Councils shall annually, at the time other appropriations are made, appropriate out of the revenue from *water rents*, a sum sufficient to pay the interest accrued or to accrue during the year upon all outstanding bonds, and a further sum of not less than two per cent. of all bonds which may have been issued in pursuance of this act, to be set apart as a sinking fund for the extinguishment of said indebtedness."

THE WATER BONDS.

In 1871 an act was passed authorizing an additional loan of $1,000,000; and in 1873 the last loan, of $2,500,000, was authorized. The section above quoted applied to these two loans, as well as to the first $1,000,000; but the act authorizing the $2,500,000 provides that Councils, whenever it may be necessary, may levy a general tax, to be known as a "water works interest and sinking fund tax," etc. In 1871 another million was authorized, and in 1873 two and a half millions additional, subject to the provision above quoted.

The Wallace act provides for a sinking fund tax, of not less than one nor more than three mills, for the gradual extinguishment of the bonded and funded debt of cities. The City Attorney has decided that, under this act, there is no longer any necessity for continuing the two per cent., for sinking fund purposes, under the Water Extension Loan acts.

Last year it was expected that the water revenue would meet the interest and sinking fund, beside defraying the running expenses of the works, but it failed to do so. The interest, at seven per cent., on $2,000,000 was $140,000; the running expenses were $114,643 97; the two per cent. sinking fund was $40,000, making a total of $294,643 97, as chargeable to the water works. The net assessment of water rents was $223,319 73—leaving a deficiency of $71,324 24. It is mainly to meet this deficit that an increase in the schedule of water rents is necessary this year.

THE INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

The law, as we have seen, authorizes Councils to provide for the interest upon the water bonds in two ways—by setting apart a portion of the revenue of the works, and by the levy of a general tax. The water works interest and sinking fund tax was levied for the first time last year, the amount being 1½ mills. This year the interest on the first $2,000,000 will be provided for out of the revenue from water rents, and the interest on the remainder will be raised by a general tax of 1½ mills. There will also be a general sinking fund tax of one mill under the Wallace act.

This arrangement, it is believed, will prove satisfactory. The residents of those parts of the city where no water is supplied, complain of the injustice of the tax to pay interest on the water bonds, and hence a compromise has been arranged, whereby water rents will be made to bear a heavier burden than heretofore. There is no article of necessity so cheap as water, and since the debt has been incurred for the purpose of securing a better and purer supply of that commodity, those who use it ought to pay, and doubtless will pay, a reasonable amount for the privilege. Indeed, the cost of water is not greater than a tax, any more than gas or fuel. The consumer gets full benefit for all he pays. Before passing to other points, we may state that the Controller has retired $85,000 of the water loan, so that the amount to be provided for is $4,413,400.

THE AGGREGATE TAX.

In regard to the subject of taxation in general, Controller Snodgrass gives a very hopeful view. The thirty per cent. increase, so glibly talked about some weeks ago, and which so frightened the taxpayers, is not only not necessary, but the rates will be but a fraction higher than those of last year. The comparison may be shown as follows:

	1874. Mills.	1875. Mills.
City tax.....	4	3½
City building tax.....	¼	no levy
Fire tax.....	1	1
Old city sewer.....	¼	¼
Lawrenceville special.....	1	1
Water Works interest.....	1½	1½
Insolvent tax.....	¼	¼
General sinking fund.....	no levy.	1
	7½	7½

The tax for city purposes is reduced one-half mill; and the business tax will be one-fourth of a mill less. The aggregate tax-age for general purposes—namely: City, city building, fire, and water works interest—was *six and nine twelfths mills.* This year the aggregate is *six and ten twelfths*, making an increase, for general purposes, of just *one-twelfth of a mill.* The old city special is increased one-fourth of a mill, while the business tax yields an important item—is reduced one-fourth of a mill.

In view of the fact that we have reached a crisis in our financial affairs, having to provide for the payment of all the interest on our water bonds and other indebtedness, and in addition to levy a tax of one mill for the gradual extinguishment of the debt, the small increase in the aggregate is one, by any means. Every year, from this time on, the taxes should be reduced—and with proper management they can be largely reduced, as the sinking fund will, in a few years, greatly facilitate their reduction.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The completion of the new water works is a matter which will require some tact, with the limited means at the disposal of the committee. There can be no more bonds issued, without a vote of the people, and the people will never authorize an additional issue unless there should be a water famine! The committee have about $100,000 to their credit, and there are $143,874 00 due upon transfers from the water fund since 1868. An instalment of about $150,000 is expected from the Nation Trust Company, which would give the committee the sum of $393,000. The committee will require $500,000 to put the works in operation, so that they will hardly be able to make ends meet, unless they can find some items which can be stricken from their calculations. Every dollar not absolutely necessary to get the works in running order should be saved to the fund. The new committee and the new officers just appointed, should set their faces resolutely against all needless expenditures, ordering only such work as is absolutely essential. When the city is in a better condition financially, the works can be finished and "polished off" as originally intended.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The Ohio River Improvement—Colonel Merrill's Adjustable Dam.

The Coal Exchange held a meeting yesterday morning.

On motion, Simpson Horner was called to the chair and Addison Lysle acted as Secretary.

Captain John A. Wood, Chairman of the Ohio River Improvement Committee, submitted a lengthy written report, with answers to the questions submitted by Col. Merrill to the Coal Exchange.

On motion of Mr. Lysle, the report was referred back to the committee with instructions to confer with Col. Merrill in regard to the length of the chute or adjustable portion of the dam, and report at the next meeting.

The Committee of the Exchange, in answer to Col. Merrill, stated that they preferred the dam to the full width of the Ohio, and as the experiment of the adjustable dam will probably be made during the coming summer, it is thought that it will be located by the engineers in the neighborhood of Merriman, so that the city may be benefited by the slackwater which will come of it.

Simpson Horner, Chairman of the Committee on Tolls and Slackwater, reported progress. The committee was, on motion, continued.

Adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commission—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Members present: Messrs. Chambers, Jones, Hays, Larimer, McIlroy, Pitcairn, Pender, Torley and Wilson, President.

Reports from the monthly committee and the officers were read and accepted.

Messrs. Edward E. Gardner, James S. McFadden and Hugh Warden were added to the sub-list.

Messrs. Hays, Torley and Jones were appointed a committee to confer with the Police Committee as to compensation for the running of the police telegraph.

Messrs. Pender, Pitcairn and Hays were appointed to consider the matter of introducing the patent of Mr. Joseph Busha, by which the alarms from the gongs are marked upon a slate.

On motion of Mr. Torley the question of locating a hose company in Oakland was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Torley, Larimer and Chambers.

Adjourned.

THE woodchuck is not regretting now so much as he did a day or two ago that his shadow appeared when he came out on the second. When he first found that Old Probs had "got the drop on him" he went back into his hole, bit Mrs. Groundhog's ear, and declared for a monarchy.

EX-MAYOR BLACKMORE.

The Last Sad Rites—Action of the City Councils—An Imposing Demonstration—The Procession.

Yesterday afternoon the last sad rites were performed to the remains of James Blackmore, ex-Mayor of the city. During the day crowds of people, old and young, of all classes, visited his late residence and took a last look at the remains of deceased. Upon the coffin was a large display of flowers, wrought into figures of beautiful design. At the foot lay a cross of pure white flowers, at the head a crown of the same, while between was a heart of the same material.

Long before the hour fixed for the starting of the funeral procession, thousands of people thronged Wylie and Fifth avenues, anxious to witness the demonstration. The movement of the procession was delayed, but notwithstanding the cold weather, the crowds patiently awaited its passage.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCILS.

Pursuant to adjournment the city Councils met in joint session at one o'clock. Presidents Gross and Negley being in their respective places. When order had been called,

Mr. Fetterman, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

Resolved, That the following testimonial to the memory of Ex-Mayor James Blackmore be entered at length upon the minutes of these Councils; that a committee of five be appointed to present to the family of deceased a copy thereof.

The Councils of the city of Pittsburgh have received with sincere sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. James Blackmore, the late Mayor Magistrate of this city, and whilst inscribing upon its minutes a record of the sorrowful event, one who has for so many years been a prominent actor in the councils and business of this community, and which has deserved an estimable family of an effectionate husband and father, they desire also to express and as far as may be, perpetuate the memory of those qualities which endeared him to a wide circle of friends. Denied in early life the advantages of schools and teachers such as now afford facilities to all for a good education, he yet, by his own diligent efforts, became a thoroughly well informed and intelligent man in all the practical business of life—in his private as well as in public, attaining an enviable success, and establishing a character for ability and integrity never seriously questioned, save in the passion of personal or partisan strife. In the office of Mayor of the city, to which he was twice elected, he was always, in the judgment of those whose knowledge qualified them to judge, earnestly desirous of doing his whole duty, and the failures in his administration, if any, were such as are inseparable from human infirmity, and true charity will cast the evidence he reposed in those around him, and to his warm, gentle and kindly nature.

Few in such difficult and responsible positions have ever borne themselves more impartially and justly amid contending partisan interests, or have won so general respect and confidence from men of all parties and sects, as he carries with him to his grave, and to which we to-day are pleased, though in sorrow, to give expression. In his private life and relations he exhibited the most attractive qualities—gentleness of temper, considerate regard for the feelings and opinions of others, and a readiness to oblige which scarcely knew any limits, and to which was mainly due the misfortunes which clouded his later years, and a large hearted charity, a liberality which made him the active friend of the poor and oppressed, justly endeared him to all who really knew him, and will long embalm his memory in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

To his bereaved family we tender our warmest sympathy, and trust that in this, their hour of bitter affliction, they may find that consolation which the world cannot give and support in the sweet hope of re-union with him in that everlasting home into which no enemy ever entered, and from which no friend ever came away.

On motion of Mr. Holliday the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Shipton, it was directed that the Council chambers should be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Councils then adjourned and proceeded in a body to the house of the deceased, following quite a number of city officials and clerks, and all wearing crape upon their arms.

The old police force, seventy-five in number, under command of Lieut. Musser, was first on the ground, forming the line and kept the doorway and sidewalks open. Following these came the police force, consisting of Chief Hagen, Deputy Duquesne Greys, four companies, under command of Col. Guthrie, and the Great Western Band; Lodge 56, A. Y. M.; both branches of City Councils and attachees of City Hall.

SERVICES AT THE HOUSE.

The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Dr. Laird, pastor of the Seventh avenue Lutheran church, in a very impressive manner, after which the pall-bearers, Messrs. Thomas Davage, George Elan John Taylor, Hugh McCarthy, James Eichbam, W. B. Lupton, James Bown, William Paul, all of whom were members of the Masonic fraternity, took charge of the remains.

THE PROCESSION

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Members of City Councils, headed by President Gross and Mr. John Shipton.
City officials.
Great Western Band.
Duquesne Greys, with arms reversed, Col. N. P. Guthrie commanding.
Chief of Police McCandless, Clerk Hartzell and Detectives.
Members of City Police force.
Members of old force, ex-Lieutenant Musser, in command.
Masonic Fraternity, as members of Lodge 56, Brown and Neeld, Marshals.
Pall bearers in carriages.
Hearse.
Carriages containing relatives.
Thirty carriages containing friends and acquaintances.

The cortege moved down Wylie street to Fifth avenue, thence down Penn to way of Market and Sixth streets, and along Penn to Allegheny Cemetery.

At the grave the impressive Masonic ceremonies were performed, and the mortal remains of James Blackmore were consigned to their last resting place.

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Full houses continue to greet the fine company now appearing nightly at this theatre. A change of programme is announced for this evening.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

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Lotta.

Lotta the vivacious, who was so aptly called a "dramatic cocktail" by John Brougham, will be at Library Hall every evening next week, with her own company. She has a new play, written expressly for her, and of course in it she will have every opportunity to display her varied accomplishments.

Fire This Morning.

About two o'clock this morning an alarm was turned in from box 21, caused by the discovery of fire in the office of J. P. Wood, broker in oil barrels and staves, in Sill's building, on Duquesne way, near Ninth street. A coal from the grate fell upon the floor, setting fire to and burning a small hole in it. The loss is trifling. The fire department were promptly on hand, but the plugs were frozen, occasioning some delay in getting water.

The Coal Miners.

The coal miners' convention held at Monongahela City, Tuesday, to settle upon the terms of coal mining in the Monongahela Valley, adopted the report of the committee having the matter in hand, to the effect that the wages should be three cents per bushel, cash, the men to be paid at the end of every four weeks.

THE firemen have had severe work lately.

THE POOR OF THE CITY.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Officers Elected.

A meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday at the office of the Secretary, on Fourth avenue. The meeting was called to order by President Kincaid, and General J. B. Sweitzer was elected temporary Secretary.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the board to make recommendations in regard to officers and salaries for the ensuing year submitted a report, recommending that there be no changes except the following: That the office of Assistant Secretary be abolished and a clerk elected in his stead, at a salary of $800; each city physician (three in all) to receive $600 instead of $700, and that $500 be added to the other two physicians as heretofore; and that the Messenger be paid $650 instead of $600.

Alderman Shaffer offered an amendment providing that the Monthly Committee shall have power to employ an additional messenger whenever they deem it necessary. The amendment was accepted and the report as amended was adopted.

The Board then proceeded with the election of officers, the following nominations were made for Secretary: J. B. Williams and John A. Sergeant. On the first ballot Mr. Williams was re-elected, the vote being Williams, 8; Sergeant, 4

For Clerk, James Beck, James S. Todd, John J. Davis and John A. Sergeant were nominated. The vote on the first ballot stood: Beck, 4; Todd, 3; Davis, 1; Sergeant 2. The two lowest names were stricken off, and Todd was elected on the second ballot, he receiving 8 votes and Beck 4.

For Treasurer, William Hart was the only nominee, and he was elected by acclamation.

William S. Bullock was re-elected Superintendent of the City Farm, without opposition.

For Physician of the City Farm, on the first ballot the vote was as follows: Dr. Brashear, 5; Dr. McCord, 1; Dr. Brewster, 6. On the second ballot, Dr. Brashear had 5 votes and Dr. Brewster 7, and the latter was declared elected.

For City Physician of the South Side district, Dr. Chessrown was elected by acclamation. Dr. Purviance was elected for the first district, receiving 9 votes to 3 for Dr. Estep, and Dr. A. E. McCandless was chosen for the second district by acclamation.

James I. Kuhn was chosen Solicitor by acclamation.

For engineer of the City Farm there were thirteen candidates. Joseph Fairman was elected.

Dr. Bartley gave notice that at next meeting he would offer an amendment to the rules, providing for an increase in the amount of the bonds of Secretary, Superintendent and Treasurer.

The following monthly committees for the ensuing year were appointed: February, June and October, Messrs. Boggs, Fitzsimmons and Hazlett; March, July and November, Messrs. Beck, Glass and Kincaid; April, August and December, Messrs. Hartley, Phillips and Sweitzer; May, September and January, Messrs. Douglas, Mercer and Shaffer.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Michael O'Rorke, debtor, of Luzerne county, certified petition and schedules filed and referred to E. N. Willard, Esq., Register; and on petition for injunction, and on motion of solicitors for petitioning debtor, with proof of service of notice filed and presented, order made for a hearing upon the same on the 24th inst., and in the meantime restraining James Olwill & Co. *et al.* from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

In the case of Otto Hensel, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, the hearing on motion for an injunction against S. S. Jackson, further continued to the 15th inst.

In the matter of William L. Hamilton, bankrupt, of Union county, on motion of Miller & McBride, injunction ordered to issue against Hiram Myers.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Mellon.

The case of Dravo & McDonald vs. the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, is on trial before Judge stowe. The plaintiffs allege that on or about the 5th of April, the owners of a model barge called Harry McDonald, of the value of $6,000; of a hull called Belle, of the value of $1,200; of 25,000 bushels of coke and 18,000 bushels of coal, of City Hall.

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Haverly's gave their first entertainment at the above theater, last evening, and were welcomed by a large audience, many ladies being present. Those who knew Mr. Haverly, were prepared for a first class performance, and it is safe to say that none were disappointed. The first part contained a number of good songs, comic and sentimental, all of which were rendered to the satisfaction of the auditors. Many of the songs were new and none of them vulgar. In the second part, the burlesques and interludes were all capitally given, while the California quartette sang beautifully. The Haverly Minstrels will stand comparison with the very best that ever visited our city; and we can safely advise all to go and hear them.

Lotta.

Lotta the vivacious, who was so aptly called a "dramatic cocktail" by John Brougham, will be at Library Hall every evening next week, with her own company. She has a new play, written expressly for her, and of course in it she will have every opportunity to display her varied accomplishments.

Fire This Morning.

About two o'clock this morning an alarm was turned in from box 21, caused by the discovery of fire in the office of J. P. Wood, broker in oil barrels and staves, in Sill's building, on Duquesne way, near Ninth street. A coal from the grate fell upon the floor, setting fire to and burning a small hole in it. The loss is trifling. The fire department were promptly on hand, but the plugs were frozen, occasioning some delay in getting water.

The Coal Miners.

The coal miners' convention held at Monongahela City, Tuesday, to settle upon the terms of coal mining in the Monongahela Valley, adopted the report of the committee having the matter in hand, to the effect that the wages should be three cents per bushel, cash, the men to be paid at the end of every four weeks.

THE firemen have had severe work lately.

Allegheny City Property.

The Committee on City property, of Allegheny Councils, met last evening.

The chairman was authorized to obtain plans for the improvement of the Mayor's private office; also, to procure additional gas lamps for the lock-up.

A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Cook and Wilson, was appointed to ascertain the ownership of certain chairs in the Mayor's office, which are claimed by outside parties.

The chairman was authorized to procure blinds for the windows in the Columbia engine house.

A special committee was appointed to examine the Ninth ward station house, and, if they deem it necessary, to advertise for proposals for easing the cells with boiler iron.

The City Solicitor was asked to give his opinion at to whether the committee have power to sell the old Columbia engine house, on Anderson street.

Adjourned.

Robes Stolen.

Yesterday afternoon, while Dr. James B. Herron, of Allegheny, was making his visits, he was stopped at the corner of Pasture lane and Gas alley by an old lady, who requested him to go into the house and prescribe for her son. While the Doctor was in the house a thief stole two buffalo robes from his buggy.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

O, FOR the time of lamb and green peas!
COME, gentle spring, etherial mildness, come.

A CITIZENS' ticket has been named in the Third ward.

YESTERDAY was Ash Wednesday. Thought to be so called because it is a Chewish institution.

SACKCLOTH and ashes constitute the prevailing Lent religious style of garb, now.

WHAT have the pavements been doing, that so many people are down on them?

A WATER pipe burst in the West Diamond last evening, and flooded the neighborhood.

ALDERMAN JOSEPH A. BUTLER announces himself as a candidate for Mayor in opposition to Chris. Magee.

MR. WILLIAM MCCONWAY authorizes the statement that he is not a candidate for Select Council in the Eleventh ward.

THE Cleveland *Leader* thinks "the Allegheny county, Pa., Workhouse must be under excellent management." Correct.

THE Allegheny Water Committee meets to-morrow evening to award the contract for the new boilers for the Water Works.

The Gounod Club expect to give Flotow's opera of "Martha" on the 25th inst., with Mrs. M. A. Woodward in the title role.

"BEAUTIFUL weather," exclaimed a plumber to his partner, yesterday. "Yes," replied his fellow, "and the thermometer is still going down, down."

THE alarm of fire at 9:15 last evening was caused by the burning of soot in a chimney in a house corner of Eighteenth street and Larkins alley.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred yesterday morning in a tenement in the Twenty-fourth ward, South Side, near the American Iron Works. The damage will not exceed ten dollars.

ADVERTISING in these days is a necessity—a necessity to contracting parties at either side—to buyer and seller alike. All who thoroughly understand the secrets of trade recognize the value of advertising.

IN very severe weather, like that which now prevails, the liabilities to fire are greatly increased. Stoves, grates, and furnaces are put to their utmost capacities for producing heat, and flues and the various adjuncts of the fire prove unequal to the unusual temperature.

Ladies who wear bustles should fasten the thing down, and not meander the streets with a huge bundle bobbing up and down, and wriggling from side to side behind. It looks, ridiculous, and, besides with so many bundles in the arms on it, is apt to make a person walking in the rear cross-eyed!

THERE was an alarm of fire about seven o'clock last evening, coming from box 32, and the responding firemen found work to do at the Duquesne Club House, No. 259 Penn avenue, where a defective flue had caused a small blaze. The fire was extinguished with small loss—not more than a hundred dollars.

LAST evening a small colored boy went into the grocery of W. & J. Carson, Beaver avenue, Allegheny, and called for a can of oysters and several pounds of cheese. Having obtained the same he told the grocers to "charge it" and ran way so quickly that pursuit was out of the question. The Carsons are now endeavoring to find out who the oysters and cheese should be charged to.

A TRAMP—well dressed—went into the house of Mr. James Oliver, No. 43 Liberty street, Allegheny, yesterday, and all of the family being absent except a servant girl, he followed her into the kitchen and, at home, ordering the girl to get him up a first-class dinner. The frightened domestic ran out and called a police officer, but before the arrival of the policeman the tramp disappeared.

THE Republicans of the Twenty-sixth ward have nominated the following ticket: For Alderman, Philip Hoerr. For Constables—H. Sorg, Leonard Hahn, John Hughes. The person having the highest number of votes to be the nominee for Second Constable, and the highest for Common Council. School Directors—C. J. Schultz, George Knoepp. Revisor—B. C. Adams. Assessor—B. C. Adams. Constable—William F. Willock.

It Don't Cost as Much

as you might imagine it would, to obtain to order a perfectly fitting suit of clothes made from the best material, in the latest and most fashionable style. The only trouble with many custom tailors is that they overcharge high priced establishments, paying for reputation made during the flush times of the war, but all prices are reasonable at Lowenstein. We desire to bring to the notice of such the fact that Mr. Max Hegel, No. 55 Smithfield street, has one of the largest assortments of imported goods in the city, which he is prepared to make up to order in style and cut not fall to render thorough satisfaction. Pay no more fancy prices, but get as good a suit as can be made in the city at a reasonable figure.

Mrs. S. S. Blair

has for some time had the dining rooms on the second floor of her establishment, at 97 Fourth avenue, closed for repairs, and desires to inform her friends and the interested portion of the public that they will be opened to-day in their entirely new and many important improvements having been made.

There has never been another dining establishment in the city that has become popular among the fashionable than this, or one more deserving of its popularity.

Time is Money,

but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough use Dr. Mayberry's Cough Syrup, it will cure you. Price, 25 cents.

Indisputable Evidence.

ST. ELMO, ILL., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in it since I was first used in 1. He had badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost entire prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic than anything else. He has also used since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, safe family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to. I will only mention one as remarkable, (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it in a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the early eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines, and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully,
W. H. CHAMPLIN,
TUTH&Se" Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for